The Weekly Tribune.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

WAR NEWS.

Department of the Gulf.

The following was received at New-Orleans on the 10th inst. through a refugee from Western Texas regarding Price's and Magruder's armies, and is deemed trustworthy. Price's command is about 9,000 strong, mostly cavalry from Texas. Large numbers of deserters are constantly arriving at Rio Grande, and escaping north into Arkansas and Missouri. Price's headquarters are at Bonham, Texas, four miles south of the Red River, in a fine foraging region. Magruder is at Camden, Ark., with a part of his command, but the main body (chiefly cavalry) is on a stealing expedition in Texas. The horses of both commands are in an exhausted condition. Magruder has 20,000 men on his muster-rolls, two-thirds of whom are effective. Kirby Smith's headquarters are still at Shreveport, La. His entire strength is estimated at 38,000 only, about 10,000 of which are available. Immense droves of beef cattle, numbering some 100,000 head, are roaming on the prairies of Western Texas. The reports of Kirby Smith's, Magruder's and other Rebel officers' cotton speculations still continue. Major Hart, Rebel agent at Matamoros, is said to have made a million of dollars in gold.

Naval.

The steamer Guiding Star, from New-Orleans, brings news of the loss of the United States steamer Merrimac, off Cape Hatteras, on the 15th. The officers and crew of the lost steamer were rescued by the steamer Morning Star. No lives were lost.

Southern News.

In the Rebel Congress (House) on the 16th inst. the only important proceedings were on the Senate bill to provide for raising 500,000 negro troops. It was called up by Mr. Johnston of Georgia, who moved to transfer the bill to the secret calendar. Mr. Wigfall opposed the motion, but before any decision on the question was made the doors were closed, to enable Senators to debate propriety, transferring the bill to the secret calendar. Mr. Barksdale had the floor, but before commencing his speech, on motion of Mr. Atkins of Tennessee, the House went into secret session, by a vote of 38 yeas to 35 nays. The doors being opened, the House adjourned. *The Whig* has an elaborate article in reply to *The Charleston Mercury*, which had accused *The Whig* of being leavened with abolitionism, because it favored giving the slaves their freedom on the condition of their joining the Rebel army. *The Whig* says that *The Mercury* "seems to infer that emancipation is the real object of those who favor the measure, thus attributing a kind of abolitionism to a very large number of our people, while in fact emancipation is suggested only as an incident by those who imagine that in this way alone could the main expedient be rendered effective.

Rebel papers of the 20th instant, say that Colonel Hatch, one of our Commissioners of Exchange, has gone to Wilmington, at which place he will, during the week, exchange ten thousand prisoners. We may remark here that the exchange of prisoners on James River will at the same time go on uninterruptedly. A desperate affair occurred last Tuesday in Lunenburg County, between some deserters from the Confederate army and some of the 9th Virginia Cavalry, aided by citizens. Several on both sides were wounded. The deserters were finally captured. Gen. Ewell, commanding the Department of Henrico, reports a wholesale robbery of nearly 100 paroled prisoners on Saturday night, between Camp Lee and the city. Other robberies [illegible] are reported as occurring in the streets of Richmond.

The Petersburg Express says that the Yankee force, numbering about five hundred, have again occupied Suffolk, and their pickets extend about three miles from that town in the direction of Blackwater. A raiding party went out from Suffolk some days ago, and visited Chuckatuck and Smithfield, doing considerable damage to the country through which they passed. It is not known for what purpose this advance is made.

The Richmond Dispatch says: Unofficial intelligence has been received here that a force of the enemy, estimated at twenty thousand men, has landed at Newbern. It is believed to be their object to advance at once upon Raleigh, or at least upon our lines of railroad in North Carolina. They are said to have brought with them five locomotives and railroad iron sufficient to lay forty or fifty miles of track.

A dispatch has been received in Richmond stating that a force of the enemy 4,000 strong, 2,000 of them cavalry, are advancing from Knoxville, and had reached Greenville, which is 54 miles from Bristol. This expedition is supposed to be another raid on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.

The Richmond Examiner of the 12th inst. says that General Lee has issued a general order as Commander-in-Chief, summoning his army for the Spring campaign with a tone like a trumpet. He makes a final appeal to stragglers; and it is probably their last chance to bear a hand in the crowning struggle of the war.

In the Rebel House on the 14th, a report was made of the names of men who had sold wheat to the Government at extortionate prices. The first man on the list is the Hon. James A. Seddon, late Secretary of War, who sold 500 bushels for $40 per bushel.

Semmes has been made a Rear-Admiral, and will command the James River fleet.

Miscellaneous.

The report of the Board appointed by President Lincoln to examine and correct the quotas of the several States and Districts under the last call for volunteers, has been published in a general order from the War Department. The Committee find that the rule adopted by Provost-Marshal-General Fry is in conformity with the requirements of the laws of Congress, and is just and equitable. Men having before enlisted for one, two and three years, it was necessary to take one of those periods as the basis of the calculation. As three years embraced both the other periods, it makes the calculation more simple to adopt that. The same result would be arrived at by taking either one or two years as the basis, but the process of calculation would be more complicated. The Board say that they have carefully examined and proved the work done by the Provost-Marshal-General, and they find that it has been done with fairness. They have filed their calculations of the quota of each and every district, indorsed by them as correct.

The Memphis Bulletin learns from gentlemen who left Selma, Ala., on the 24th ult. and came through Meridian and Jackson, Miss., that Dick Taylor has a considerable force at Selma and also at Meridian. At Selma the Rebels were manufacturing and turning out large quantities of munitions of war. Fortifications extend all around the place; but they are not very formidable. Most of Hood's army had been sent to operate against Sherman. They were nearly naked, and wholly dispirited, and had lost all hopes of successful resistance to the Union troops. Large numbers were barefooted; and it is stated that 10,000 of Hood's men had their feet frostbitten during their retreat from Nashville, in which they suffered more than during the previous three years. The slaveholders were greatly dissatisfied with the conscription of Slaves and free negroes for service in the army, but the work was actively going on. Gen. Forrest was collecting a force at Jackson, Miss., for operations, it was said, against Vicksburg. The Mississippi Legislature was to meet at Columbus on the 20th, and relieve the destitute people.

One of our escaped army correspondents recently received letters from some of his quondam fellow-prisoners at Salisbury, North Carolina, bearing dates as late as Feb. 2. The deaths continue in the same alarming proportion as before; and among them are a number of civilian prisoners, both Northern and Southern. Among these two brothers Walker, James, Edward P. Doyle, Southern Union men, Capt. Francis Low of Brooklyn, New-York, Keyser of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and others, have died, after a long and hopeless captivity. Some 15 or 20 of the Northern citizen prisoners followed the example of our correspondents and made their escape; but nearly all of them had been recaptured.

President Lincoln has sent a letter to Gov. Smith of Vermont in answer to a complaint that the assignment of the quota of Vermont for the pending draft was unjust, and in bad faith of the Government's promise to fairly allow credits for men previously furnished. The President says that the call is not for 300,000 men subject to fair credits, but is for 300,000 men remaining after all fair credits have been deducted, and it is impossible to concede what Vermont asks without coming out short on the 300,000 men, or making other localities pay for the partiality shown her.

An official order has been promulgated erecting the State of Kentucky into a separate Military Department under the command of Major-Gen. J. M. Palmer. The Department of the Cumberland will include Tennessee and such parts of Northern Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi as may be occupied by the troops under the command of Major-Gen. Thomas. All the troops in the two Departments, will, in the absence of Major-Gen. Sherman, be subject to the orders of Gen. Thomas.

The Rebel flag-of-truce boat William Alison, while on her upward trip from Cox's Landing on the 17th inst., was blown up by a torpedo. The boat went down almost immediately. Our pickets say there were no survivors from her. There were no prisoners aboard at the time. This catastrophe probably arose from one of the enemy's own torpedoes, which had been in the water for a long time.

The flag-of-truce boats New-York and Leary arrived at Annapolis, Md., on the 17th inst., with 1,519 paroled Union soldiers from Richmond. A special dispatch from Annapolis says: 925 paroled men have just arrived from the South, many of them in a most horrid condition. The Government buildings here will soon be all filled with sick and wounded.

The Secretary of the Treasury has commenced paying the troops. Gen. Schofield's army has already been provided for, and on the 16th the Secretary commenced signing the warrants for the pay of the Army of the Potomac. It is expected that all the other armies will be paid as rapidly as it can be done with safety.

A party of Rebel cavalry dashed into Cumberland before daylight on the 21st inst., surprised and captured the pickets, and carried off Gens. Crook and Kelley. It seems to have been a very daring and well planned affair. Cavalry have been sent in pursuit.

Gen. Ewing telegraphs to St. Louis from Washington that he has made an arrangement for raising thirteen regiments of cavalry in Missouri State for one year's service, which will relieve that State from the draft.

Rebel cavalry have recently been hovering around Nashville, making little raids here and there; but they were not strong enough to do serious damage.

A recent general order assigns Major-Gen. E. O. C. Ord to the Department of Virginia.

GENERAL NEWS.

News from Washington.

The President has approved the bill for mail steamship service between San Francisco and ports in Chinese empire, touching at Honolulu and at ports in Japan, by means of a monthly line of first-class American sea-going steamships, making twelve round trips annually. The Postmaster-General is authorized to contract with the lowest responsible bidder for a term of not more than ten years. No bid amounting to more than $500,000 a year is to be considered.

Our Washington correspondent says that the House Judiciary Committee will report to the House that they have investigated the subject of the censorship of telegraphic correspondence for the press, and in connection with which they have received a letter from the Hon. E. M. Stanton, who states that he has directed the prohibition of matters and movements deemed prejudicial to the interests of the army; but there has been no distinction in this censorship.

Senator Wilson's bill for giving employment and all Government patronage to our wounded and discharged soldiers passed the Senate on the 20th and will probably pass the House this week.

New-York.

The Senatorial Committee of Investigation reassembled in this city on the 16th, and proceeded with the investigation of the affairs in the Controller's Department. Mr. McKeon appeared as counsel for the Citizens' Association, and Mr. Lawrence for Controller Brennan. Mr. Brennan was subjected to a most rigid examination. The clerks of the various courts were also examined, and a number of judgments against the city were produced for the purpose of showing that the Controller has not been sufficiently diligent in defending its interests. On the 13th inst. Mr. Andrew Mills testified concerning the sale of Central Park Bonds. The evidence of Controller Brennan was resumed. He testified on the markets, claims for pay by employés, salaries, the Fort Gansevoort property, Mr. Blunt and the Volunteer Committee, ferry leases, and other matters. Mr. J. V. W. Doughty and Mr. Richard A. Starrs were also on the stand.

Capt. Beall, the Lake Erie pirate, was not executed on the 18th, having been respited for a few days, on application of his mother, who is now with him. The Military Commission which has recently tried and convicted Beall reassembled at Fort Lafayette on the 20th, and proceeded with the trial of Richard Cobb Kennedy, alias Stanton, one of the men charged with being in the hotel-burners' plot.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer at Rochester, the other day, Judge E. Darwin Smith called the attention of the jury to an alleged illegal combination of the coal dealers to put up coal to an exorbitant price, and cited cases where those concerned in such combinations had been indicted by the Courts of this State.

In the Lazarus murder case, concluded on the 17th inst., the Jury brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree against Bernard Friery, the chief assassin. The jury was out only fifteen minutes. On the 21st inst. Judge Hoffman sentenced him to be hung on the 31st of March.

The libel suit of the Count Johannes against Horace Greeley was concluded on the 17th by a verdict for the defendant.

Coal has been struck by some laborers on the Champlain Canal, near Stillwater, some five feet from the surface.

Political.

A special dispatch to THE TRIBUNE from Columbus, Ohio, on the 20th inst. says that Judge Ramsey, of the Ohio Supreme Court, the only remaining State official of Copperhead proclivities, had resigned. A sound Union man will succeed him. A resolution presented by a Copperhead, thanking the Legislatures of New-Jersey and Delaware for rejecting the Constitutional Amendment, was promptly kicked out of the House by a vote of 50 to 8.

The Democratic caucus at Trenton, N. J., on the 21st inst., nominated John P. Stockton, of Mercer, for United States Senator. Those who withdrew from the caucus recently did not come in. The joint meeting will be held on the 1st of March.

The Unionists of the IId. Congressional District of Connecticut have nominated Samuel Warner of Middletown as their candidate for the seat now occupied by the Hon. James E. English.

The young State of Nevada has ratified the Constitutional amendment, only one member (Democrat, of course,) in each house of the Legislature voting in the negative.

The proposed Constitutional Amendment to abolish Slavery, was ratified by the Legislature of Wisconsin on the 21st inst.

The First District Connecticut Congressional Convention met at Hartford on the 21st inst. and nominated the Hon. Henry C. Deming by acclamation.

Domestic Miscellany.

Col. Livingston, commanding on the Plains, reports two fights near Mud Springs on the 4th and 9th inst., between nearly 200 Indians and about 200 men of the 11th Ohio and 7th Iowa Cavalry, under Lieut. Collins. The Indians were drawn off with the loss of 45 killed. Our loss was two killed and 21 wounded. The Indians went North, numbering 700 lodges, driving two herds of captured cattle with them.

The Penobscot Indians now number 266 males and 234 females. More than one-fifth of their voting population have gone to the war, and consumption, a disease formerly unknown, is now carrying off many of the tribe yearly. Those that remain gain a sustenance by hunting and fishing, and also by the less primitive occupations of farming and basket-making.

The City Council of Newport, R. I., have voted to erect a monument to the memory of the late Major-Gen. Isaac I. Stevens who was killed at the battle of Chantilly, Sept. 1, 1861. It is to be of granite, with a molded base, supporting a shaft 21 feet high, and is to cost about $1,600.

The Rev. R. O. Kellogg, formerly Professor at the Lawrence University, Wisconsin, recently became insane after some revival labors at Fort Atkinson. He was taken to the Insane Asylum at Madison, and during the night dashed his head against the wall with such force as to cause his death.

Richard Morris, aged eighty-two years, son of the late Gen. Morris, and eldest grandson of Robert Morris, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, died at his residence in Otsego Co., N. Y., on the 2d inst.

Doctor Ezekiel Holmes, of Winthrop, Maine, died on Thursday, Feb. 9, aged 64. Dr. Holmes has been the principal editor of *The Maine Farmer* since its commencement.

Prof. Wm. C. Bond, Astronomical Director at Harvard University, died on the 17th inst. of consumption. He was a native of Portland, Maine, born in 1789.

The Maine House of Representatives have passed a resolution providing for an amendment of the [illegible] absentees from military drafts.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Europe.

The news of the failure of the peace negotiations and the probable continuance of the war in the United States, had an unfavorable effect upon American securities. *The Index*, the Rebel organ in London, has articles upon the way in which the Union may be restored and on the necessity, in such a case, of a war against England and France.

Victor Emanuel was on a visit to Florence, where he met with an enthusiastic reception.

The seventh session of the English Parliament was opened on Feb. 8. The Queen's speech, in referring to the United States, states that Her Majesty remains steadfastly neutral between the contending parties. It sanctions the proceedings of the Quebec Conference, and announces that if the resolutions of the Conference shall be approved by the provincial legislatures, a bill will be laid before the English Parliament for carrying the union scheme into effect.

The Queen's speech had been discussed in Parliament, Lord Derby commenting with bitterness on American affairs, and Earl Russell explaining that the Americans had cause for the notice terminating the treaty as to the States, on account of the attempts of Confederate pirates. Some proposed amendments in the House were rejected.

The Paris correspondent of *The Times* says that when Count Mercier was recalled from Washington, our Government was given to understand the Embassy would be left vacant till the Emperor of Mexico had been recognized by President Lincoln. It is believed that in consequence no Minister will be sent from Washington to Paris.

The disagreement between the Prussian government and the Chamber of Deputies continues, and a new measure in reference to the Prussian army, which has been introduced by the ministry, will be met by an expression of regret on the part of the Deputies. No reconciliation is deemed possible.

Canada.

The Committee of the Whole of the lower house of the Canadian Parliament on the 17th inst. adopted a resolution appropriating $330,000 for the frontier volunteer establishment, and $50,000 to make reimbursement for the money stolen by the St. Albans raiders.

The Upper House of the Canadian Parliament on the 21st finally voted, 45 yeas to 15 nays, to favor the Confederation scheme, and to present an address to the Queen based on the resolutions of the Quebec Conference.

In the case of the Rebel raiders on trial at Montreal, on the 15th inst., a Rebel messenger recently from Richmond was examined for the defense. The case is not yet concluded.

Mexico.

We have news from Havana to Feb. 11, and from Vera Cruz to Jan. 29. Private letters from Mexico state that Gen. Bazaine was three times defeated in Oaxaca, and that the rising of the Liberals in those parts of the empire from which the French troops are withdrawn is extending. Gen. Porfirio Diaz is said to have 12,000 men, and the entire Liberal army to number 60,000.

President Juarez, according to semi-official reports received from Mexico, was still at Chihuahua, being busily engaged in the reorganization of the army and making preparations for the next campaign. He had never left the State for Sonora, as was some time ago reported.

South America.

By the Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall on the 5th, we have later news from South America. An order has been issued by the General Government at Bogota, to the President of the State of Panama, prohibiting the passage of foreign troops across the Isthmus in future. The British flag-ship Bombay recently caught fire near Montevideo and blew up. On muster ninety-eight men were missing, among whom was the chief surgeon, killed by the fall of the mainmast, one of the lieutenants, and a midshipman.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE, Feb. 15.—A communication was received from the authorities of the city of New-York, offering the new Court House to the State for a capitol. Reports were made to amend the charter and extend the boundaries of Buffalo; fixing the compensation of the members of the New-York Common Council. The Assembly resolution for a recess from the 17th to the 23d was concurred in. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.—A bill was passed to authorize the Lackawanna and Delaware Railroad Company to hold real estate in New-York. The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Board of Supervisors of New-York, transmitting resolutions tendering the new New-York Court House for the purposes of a State Capitol; also the annual report of the auditor of the Canal Department on tolls, trade, and tonnage. Mr. WOOD, from the Committee on Canals, presented the majority report, protesting against the passage of an act by Congress authorizing the construction of a ship canal around Niagara Falls. The New-York State Census bill was passed. Bills were noticed to amend the Charter of Rochester; to increase the tax on salt; authorizing certain horse-railroad companies to increase their fares. Bills were introduced providing for a review of the Supreme Court decisions in the Court of Appeals; relative to taxation of moneyed corporations and individual bankers.

SENATE, Feb. 16.—Bills were reported favorably providing for a review of the Supreme Court decisions by the Court of Appeals; for a railroad in Christopher and other streets, New-York; to consolidate certain railroads in New-York; for the construction of a railroad in certain streets and avenues in New-York. This is understood to be the Broadway railroad bill. Bills were introduced authorizing the notaries public of other counties to perform official duties in New-York; authorizing horse railroads in this State, except in New-York and Brooklyn, to increase the rate of fare 50 per cent. A bill was passed authorizing the manufacture of iron and articles therefrom at the Clinton Prison. A resolution was adopted, instructing our Representatives in Congress to oppose the Niagara Ship Canal project. Recess. The second bounty bill is a complement to the bounty bill which became a law on the 10th inst. That provides for submitting to the people the question of a State debt to pay bounties. This bill provides for a State tax to the same amount, in case the people do not ratify the first law. In other respects the two acts are the same. The bill providing for taxing bank stock to the individual holders, instead of on the capital of banks, was ordered to a third reading. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.—Bills were introduced for a railroad in Twenty-sixth and other streets in New-York; to amend the act relative to the registry of births, marriages and deaths in New-York. Bills were passed to legalize the act of towns and cities heretofore had with reference to raising bounties; to extend the time for the collection of taxes in Oneida County. The Governor sent in the report of the Quarantine Com[illegible]

SENATE, Feb. 17.—The bill [illegible] public parade ground in the city of New-York was passed. Bills were reported for the consideration of the Senate (adversely) on the petition for the amendment of the Constitution, so as to provide for the appointment instead of the election of Justices and Judges—agreed to; for a Public Market in New-York. Bills were introduced relating to the National Guard; relating to deposits in Savings Banks; authorizing the consolidation of certain Railroad Companies in New-York; also for a Railroad in Broadway; also for a Railroad in Christopher and other streets in New-York; the Harlem and Broadway Railroad bill. Adjourned until 7 o'clock Feb. 23.

ASSEMBLY.—Various bills were introduced, but nothing of importance was done. Adjourned to the 23d.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS—Second Session.

SENATE, Feb. 16.—A bill was passed authorizing the settlement of claims of the American Colonization Society for the support of recaptured Africans in Liberia. A resolution was adopted requesting the Vice-President to notify the Governor of Maryland of the death of Senator Hicks. A bill was introduced increasing the efficiency and regulating the grades of staff-officers in the army. The Naval Appropriation bill was then taken up and all the amendments of the Finance Committee affecting appropriations were concurred in. The section providing for the appointment of one additional midshipman from each Congressional District was stricken out. An amendment was adopted appropriating $100,000 for improvements to the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia. Pending the consideration of an amendment providing for a Board of Admiralty, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House adopted a resolution to meet at 11 o'clock, a. m. hereafter, and continue in session until 5½ p. m. The bill establishing mail communication between California, Japan, and China, via Sandwich Islands, was passed by a large majority. A bill was passed extending the time for the completion of certain railroads in Minnesota which had been granted public lands. The House then went into Committee on the Amendatory Internal Revenue bill. The amendment heretofore offered proposing to increase the rates of taxation on circulating notes to restrain over issues was lost. Several other amendments were rejected, and the House took a recess without coming to a conclusion. In the evening session, the section providing a duty of six cents a pound on cotton till July 1, 1866, and after that date five cents, payable in coin, was read, and the words "payable in coin" stricken out. Pending the consideration of a new section refunding to persons entitled to receive it the tax paid on the manufacture of molasses from sorghum, the House adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 17.—Mr. WILLEY presented the credentials of Joseph Segar, a Senator elect from the State of Virginia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Bowden, which occurred last Winter. The credentials were read and then laid on the table by a vote of 29 to 13. The introduction of a concurrent resolution declaring the Rebel debt or loan simply an agent of the Rebellion which can never in any way be recognized by the United States was objected to. The Naval Appropriation bill was then taken up, and a discussion occurred between Messrs. Hale, Grimes, Doolittle, and Saulsbury. In the evening session Mr. Sumner's resolution on the Rebel debt was passed. The Naval Appropriation bill was taken up, and an amendment was adopted that the appointment of midshipmen to the Naval Academy should be made in the several districts. After the adoption of another amendment authorizing the Secretaries of the Navy and Treasury to purchase bunting made in this country, the bill passed, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. DAVIS, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution to admit Mr. A. P. Field to a seat from the Second and Mr. Mann from the Third Congressional District of Louisiana. The committee had previously reported in favor of admitting Mr. Bonzano from the First Congressional District of that State. Mr. DAVIS also reported in favor of admitting Mr. Jack from the First and Mr. Johnson from the Third Congressional District of Arkansas. The reports lie over for future consideration. The House then reconsidered the vote by which, several days ago, they rejected the House bill extending the time for the completion of certain railroads in Michigan, and for which lands had been granted. The bill was passed by 75 against 43. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the amendatory Internal Revenue bill. The amendment to tax sales one-half of one per cent was discussed at length, and adopted by the close vote of 38 to 36. Mr. HOOPER again offered his amendment, that on and after the 1st of July next, in lieu of the present tax, bank duties there shall be imposed one-tenth of one per centum on the average amount of deposits, one-quarter of one per centum on the average amount of monthly circulation, &c. The amendment was agreed to—Yeas 64; Nays 62. Mr. WILSON offered an amendment that every national banking association and State bank or State banking association pay a tax of ten per centum on the amount of any State notes paid out by them after the 1st of January 1866. This was agreed to. Yeas, 64; Nays, 62. An effort to increase the duty on crude petroleum was defeated, the duty remaining at 6 cents per gallon. Mr. STEVENS offered a new section requiring every bullion broker to take out a license and pay $1,000 therefor, whether operating at the Broker's Board or elsewhere. Whoever shall thus deal without first obtaining a license shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be subject to a penalty of $2,000. Whoever buys and sells gold bullion or coin above the mint value for purposes of speculation shall be deemed a bullion broker. All sales of gold, excepting for exportation and to pay duty on imports and interest on the public debt, are to be taxed 10 per centum on each purchase and sale. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 51 yeas against 43 nays. The Committee then rose, the previous question was ordered on concurring in the various amendments of the Committee of the Whole, and at ten minutes to 6 o'clock the House adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 18.—Mr. MORGAN (N. Y.) introduced a bill authorizing the giving of bounties to honorably-discharged soldiers who have already served two years, the same as are now allowed for three years' service, and entitles the heirs of such soldiers, if dead, to the same bounty. It also gives the same bounty to those who have been entitled to discharge by reason of wounds, but whose terms of service had expired within two years from the date of enlistment. Mr. SHERMAN (Ohio) offered a joint resolution, providing for the appointment, by the Secretary of the Treasury, of a commission of three persons, to examine into and report upon, the subject of raising revenue by taxation, and the articles most fit for taxation. After some debate, it was laid over. On motion of Mr. HOWARD (Mich.), a joint resolution was adopted, giving to Mrs. L. Wright, late of Richmond, $1,500 for relief extended by her to prisoners of war in Rebel hands. The Army Appropriation Bill was then taken up. The Finance Committee recommended the striking out of a proviso in the House bill that no money shall be paid to land-grant railroads for transportation of troops and munitions of war for the United States, which was adopted. Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment making an appropriation of $7,000,000 to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the present fiscal year, which was adopted. [illegible] of War be directed to furnish, at cost not exceeding 16 ounces of tobacco per month to each soldier who may deserve it, the cost to be deducted from their pay. Mr. TRUMBULL (Ill.) offered an amendment providing for the repeal of all laws and regulations of the War Department, giving additional rank or pay to regular officers or volunteers, which was adopted. The bill as amended was then passed. Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a resolution recognizing the State Government of Louisiana and the right of that State to Senators in Congress. Mr. SAULSBURY offered a resolution, based on charges against the loyalty of Secretary Stanton made recently in the Rebel Senate by Albert G. Browne of Mississippi. It was objected to, and went over under the rule. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House went into Committee of the Whole on the amendatory Internal Revenue Bill. Nearly all the amendments reported were concurred in, while others were reserved for separate votes. The House concurred in keeping the tax on ale, beer, and porter at one dollar per barrel. Instead of two and a half per centum as now on the gross receipts of railroads, steamboats, ferry-boats, bridges, &c., the law is altered so as to impose a duty of two and a half per centum on the net receipts under $3,000, and five per centum on the excess. Among the amendments concurred in were the following: No man not enrolled for military service, cases of physical disability excepted, shall be entitled to take out a license as a peddler. On all smoking tobacco a tax of 35 cents a pound shall be imposed, excepting on smoking tobacco exclusively made of stems, on which the tax shall be 15 cents a pound. This is the only change in the amendment as reported by the Committee of Ways and Means on that article. On diamonds, emeralds, precious stones, and imitations thereof, and all other jewelry the duty is reduced to five per centum ad valorem. The House also concurred in the amendment, that substitute brokers pay a license of $110 (?) for every substitute accepted. The amendment to tax sales one-half or one per centum was non-concurred in by a vote of—yeas 65; nays 75. The House then voted on Mr. Nelson's amendment, that every national bank or State bank association shall pay a tax of ten per centum on the amount of notes of any State bank or association paid out by them on and after the first of January next. The amendment was concurred in by—yeas, 69; nays, 67. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table, the Speaker casting the decisive vote. Mr. STEVENS's amendment taxing gold sales and imposing a license fee of $1,000 upon bullion brokers was defeated. The Amendatory Internal Revenue bill was then passed. A number of Senate bills were reported and passed, among them one providing for the increase of pay of navy officers, and also a bill for designating the rank of officers returning to the service. The bill to establish in the War Department a Bureau for Refugees and Freedmen's Affairs was passed. Mr. YEAMAN (Ky.), from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to increase the pay of officers of the army below the grade of brigadier-Generals, and exempting officers from the income and war tax. On motion of Mr. ROSS (Ill.), an amendment was made increasing the pay of privates to $20 per month. The bill was then recommitted to the Military Committee, who subsequently reported the bill as it was originally introduced, and it was passed. A bill was passed determining the rank of officers reëntering the military service. A bill in reference to an air-line railroad between New-York and Washington was postponed for ten days. The House adjourned, pending the bill amendatory of the Enrollment act.

SENATE, Feb. 20.—A bill was introduced to regulate and equalize the expenses of assessors of internal revenue for clerks and stationery, which was ordered printed. Various resolutions were then offered, but no action was taken on them. It was then moved to reconsider the vote on the Army Appropriation bill, for the purpose of reconsidering the vote by which the amendment removing all distinctions of rank and pay between Regular and Volunteer officers was passed, as it was found that the amendment would place Gen. Sherman below a great many Volunteer Major-Generals, whose commissions bore dates prior to his commission in the Regular Army. An amendment was then adopted arranging the matter satisfactorily. An amendment to increase the pay of officers and soldiers 20 per cent was rejected—Yeas, 14; Nays, 25. The bill was then passed. A resolution authorizing the issue of bonds to pay for the feeding of certain refugee Indians was passed; also one to provide for the better organization of Indian Affairs in California. Several other bills in relation to Indian Affairs were passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—A resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to consider the expediency of exporting to foreign markets for sale all the cotton now in the hands of the Government went over under the rule, objection being made to its consideration. A resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the House the amount of gold, not necessary to the payment of interest, sold under the act of March 17, 1864, the amounts of premium, and the names of agents, was tabled by two majority. The House, by three majority, refused to lay on the table the resolution heretofore offered calling for a list of confined prisoners not convicted of offense against the Government. The Conference Committee on the pay of officers reported a disagreement with the Senate Committee. The report was disagreed to, and another Committee was asked of the Senate. The bill providing a Government for the States subverted or overthrown by the Rebellion was taken up. During the discussion attendant on its consideration, the dispatch announcing the evacuation of Charleston was read, and followed by great applause. Speeches were made on the pending bill by Messrs. Davies (Mass.), Fernando Wood, Leblond, (Ohio), Blow (Mo.), and Edgerton (Ind.), after which the House adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 21.—Mr. GRIMES introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of a Solicitor and Judge-Advocate-General of the Navy, which was referred to the Naval Committee. Mr. JOHNSON presented the memorial of the Maryland Legislature, remonstrating against the authorization of a new railroad between Washington and Baltimore. Mr. MORGAN, from the Military Committee, reported a bill to extend the provisions of the Pension Law as regards soldiers wounded in battle to those wounded while on picket duty. From 12½ to 3½ o'clock was devoted to the discussion of a bill in relation to Circuit and District Courts in Nevada, which was passed. A communication was received from the Secretary of War in reply to a resolution of inquiry, stating that the names of persons held as political prisoners had been furnished, as required by law, to the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of the United States, and of the District of Columbia. The resolution of thanks to Gen. Thomas, was passed, after being amended so as to include Admiral Lee, for the coöperation of the gunboat flotilla. After some discussion on the report of the Committee of Conference on the bill to establish a Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Committee on Ways and Means reported that they have matured a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow, from time to time, $600,000,000; to issue bonds for the same payable forty years from date, or redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, at the end of five years; the interest, if paid in coin, to be six per centum; if in currency, seven thirty per centum. Mr. Stevens offered a substitute to borrow the same amount at eight per centum, and authorizing these bonds to be exchanged for others any time within two years, and to be exempt from taxation by State or municipal authority. The House passed the bill to amend an act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Missouri to the Pacific Ocean. The House also passed the Senate bill to facilitate the collection of debts of Postmasters, and providing for the return to writers of letters in cases where there is a deficiency of postage; and also the bill establishing certain post routes. The House resumed the consideration of the bill providing a government for the States subverted or overthrown by the Rebellion. After some discussion the bill was laid upon the table by a vote of 91 to 63. During the discussion several gentlemen who had prepared speeches were al[illegible] Gen. Gillmore, in regard to the surrender of Charleston. The news was applauded in all parts of the House. The bill recognized the State Governments of Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee, and provided that if the Governor and Legislatures of any of the States now in rebellion should before resistance to the National Government is suppressed, take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and adopt the provision to ratify the proposed anti-Slavery amendment to the Constitution, the President might recognize such Government, and submit the same to Congress for recognition. Mr. BEAMAN called up the question of privilege, namely the assault of A. P. Field on Judge Kelley of the House of Representatives. The resolution reported by the Select Committee censuring Mr. Field was adopted, while the resolution granting the privilege of the Hall to the claimants for seats from the State of Louisiana as applied to Mr. Field was laid on the table. The House proceeded to the consideration of the amendatory Enrollment bill. The House, after amending and debating the 1st section, struck it out by a vote of 66 against 49. This section made it the duty of every person, who is or shall become liable to be enrolled, to report himself, the willful neglect of which was to be considered and punished as a misdemeanor. Mr. BLAIR offered to the 2d section an amendment that, in future, no credits be given unless for men actually furnished. This would do away with paper credits. This amendment was under consideration when the House adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 22.—The Committee on the Judiciary reported adversely on the proposition to amend the Constitution so as to permit Congress to tax exports; also on Mr. Sumner's proposition in regard to the basis of representation. The Military Committee reported the House bill on the Niagara ship canal and the bill to build a canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River, with a joint resolution as a substitute for both, authorizing surveys to be made for that purpose, the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, the improvement of the Upper and Lower Rapids of the Mississippi and that of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers. A bill authorizing the copyrighting of photographs was passed. The Military Committee reported adversely on the House bill relating to the Commissary Department. The bill establishing a uniform militia was reported favorably. The Senate insisted on its amendment to the original Freedmen's Bureau bill, and called on the House for another Committee of Conference. Pending the further consideration of the Railroad bill, the Senate went into Executive Session, and adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Field of Louisiana was brought before the bar of the House by the Sergeant-at-arms, and publicly reprimanded by the Speaker for his assault on Mr. Kelley. A number of bills reported from the Judiciary Committee were passed, embracing the following: providing for the publication of the opinions of the Attorney-General of the United States, since March, 1857; regulating the appropriation of private property to public uses; designating the mode of selecting jurors in the United States Circuit and District Courts, and regulating proceedings in criminal cases. A bill in relation to the Congressional representation of States declared in insurrection by the proclamation of August 16, 1861, was laid on the table by a vote of 78 against 65. Mr. WILSON reported from the Committee on the Judiciary the Senate resolution to promote enlistments in the army by declaring the wives and children of such colored men as enter the service forever free, any law or custom to the contrary notwithstanding, and declaring married such men and women as have lived together in that character. The resolution was passed by a strictly party vote—74 to 63. The Senate bill to prevent officers of the Army and Navy, and others engaged in the military and naval service, from interfering in the States was passed—113 yeas; nays, 19. A bill was passed directing a circuit court to be held at Erie, Pa. The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the bill creating a new judicial district in the State of New-York, to be held in Brooklyn. Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill that so much of the joint resolution explanatory of the act to suppress insurrection, punish treason and to confiscate property, approved July 27, 1862, as prohibits the forfeiture of real estate of Rebels beyond the natural life, be repealed; this act to affect from and after its passage. Pending the bill the House adjourned.

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The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 22, 1865.

A NEW NOVEL.

In THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE of Friday, March 3d, will be commenced "The Hillyars and the Burtons; a Story of Two Families," the last novel of Henry Kingsley, now in course of publication in *MacMillan's Magazine* (London.) The scene is laid partly in England and partly in Australia, and the story deals with a family of the aristocracy and a family of the people, whose fortunes are strangely interwoven and dependent upon each other. Those who wish to secure the reading of this capital novel, the best of the day, should subscribe at once for THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

CHARLESTON.

Since Gen. Sherman started from Savannah it seems to have been taken for granted that Charleston would fall. The unresisted capture of Branchville and Columbia confirmed the popular impression, and hence the announcement that this wicked city is really evacuated by the enemy, evokes far less enthusiasm and gratitude than would have attended its conquest by any of the fleets and armies which from time to time have been directed specially against it. We are rather amazed, on reflection, that it should never have been surrendered before in obedience to some commander with genius enough to conceive such a movement as Gen. Sherman is now triumphantly executing. And there could scarcely be a better tribute to his supremacy as a military leader than this same confidence of the public, which led them to regard his campaign as an impending fatality over the Rebellion, and which marked out Charleston as a sure victim to his conquering march.

But let us forget Gen. Sherman for a moment, and remember only what Charleston has been to the Rebellion and what its fate foretokens. The city which fired the first shot against the Flag of the Union; which for thirty years before had unremittingly toiled to mature the conspiracy that the gun against Sumter proclaimed to the world; which stood at once as the representative of the idea and of the military strength of the Rebellion; from which proceeded the vital force that has kept these pestilent agencies of civil war in motion, and on the defense of which was lavished the best military genius the South could supply; the city whose permanence under the Confederate flag has been the continuing evidence to Europe of the vitality of the Confederacy and the unfailing resolution of its supporters; the city which has for four years repelled every assault the Union could deliver against it—this city has fallen at last. Fallen, not because its walls were weaker, or its harbor less impregnably protected, or the spirit of its people less implacably inimical to the Union they conspired to destroy; but fallen because the Rebellion was falling; because the great States that had formed themselves into an insurgent Confederacy were riven asunder; because there was no longer a country behind the city; because Charleston stood now for itself alone, and could become only the unvalued spoil of an army marching past it instead of the coveted trophy of a great force spending its strength to compass the possession of a fortified stronghold. The confession of its conquest is a voice of doom to every city over which the Rebel flag still floats. Not too much has been said of the moral effect of its fall. For what is this moral influence but that which determines or modifies the whole purpose of a doubting people? To-day the South stands irresolute, confronted on every hand by the accumulating evidences of its weakness, and of its utter inability much longer to oppose the armies of the Union. Its people have been taught to cling with fondness to a few names as symbols of their hopes and representatives of their disloyal cause, and to augur of victory or defeat as these were upheld or suffered to fall. One of them vanishes, soon to be followed by the only other that is more indissolubly blended with the existence of the Confederacy. Who doubts the effect, the discouragement, the augmenting conviction among the people of the South that their cause is lost and the Union is saved?

—The Rebels seem to have evacuated on Tuesday, as their own account says, but it was not till Friday, the 18th, that their movement was discovered. On the latter day Admiral Dahlgren sent word to the Navy Department that the Rebels were abandoning the town, and that he was on his way to it. There remains of course no garrison in Sumter or any other of the forts defending the harbor, and as soon as the fleet can make their way through the long-dreaded torpedoes and other obstructions to the channel, or as soon as Gen. Gillmore's forces advance against the land defenses, we shall hear that the Stars and Stripes are once more floating over Charleston, never to be again displaced.

FREE MARYLAND.

We fell in, on a recent journey southward, with an old friend who had been a lifelong Virginia Democrat and slaveholder up to the outbreak of the Rebellion, when, though he had ardently supported Breckinridge for President, he took ground for the Union, and was compelled to leave his family and plantation in the hands of the Rebels. His family he has since recovered; his plantation is abandoned; his slaves have gone whithersoever they would; and he has made a new home on an estate in Maryland on the Eastern shore of Chesapeake Bay, where he is planting fruit, &c., extensively.

The point in his conversation which seems of general interest concerns the Freedmen of Maryland. He assured us that their average behavior had disappointed the friends and confounded the foes of Emancipation. Though suddenly emancipated, in a time of social convulsion and dear bread, few of them had emigrated. Most of them hired out at moderate wages to their old masters or some neighbor, retaining, if practicable, the humble homes to which they were accustomed; only the hardest and cruelest masters have any difficulty in procuring labor in abundance on satisfactory terms. Our friend employs a large number, and was never better served nor on more reasonable terms, considering the cost of food. He thinks labor as cheap and abundant in Maryland as in any other State, while considerably more efficient than under Slavery. Meantime, land is rising in value; farms are in request, emigrants are coming in; the Blacks have mainly filled the quota required for the Union armies; and all are prosperous and hopeful. Maryland has rarely or never been so thrifty and enterprising as at present; while the relation of her Black to her White inhabitants was never so kindly and trustful. If anybody wants to expatriate our Blacks, he may count on the energetic opposition of the ex-slaveholders of Maryland, who do not mean to be deprived of their present docile and respectful laboring class till they see how its place is to be supplied.

We beg those who have ever been led to repeat the monstrous assertion that Whites and Blacks cannot live in the same community unless one caste owns the other, and who have been accustomed to parry all appeals for Justice and Freedom by the query—"If you emancipate, what will you do with the negroes?"—to lay these truths to heart. And we ask our Irish Democracy, who have been terrified by assurances that, if the slaves were set free, they would all come North and underwork our White laborers, to look facts in the face. Already two States—Missouri and Maryland—have formally and absolutely, while several more have virtually, abolished Slavery; yet the proportion of Blacks in our City has not perceptibly increased—in fact, we are confident it is smaller to-day than it was ten, fifty or one hundred years ago. The Blacks love Freedom; they do not love cold: they will sometimes brave cold for the sake of liberty; but, make freedom universal, and they will nearly all prefer the South to the North. Abolish Slavery, and black faces will become nearly as rare in our City as in London or Dublin.

THE NATION'S AGONY.

The last sands of the Rebellion appear to be nearly run. It may be, as is urged by those who would gladly depress the National credit, that Lee will insist on fighting one more great battle in the hope of surprising and overwhelming Grant or arresting the majestic progress of Sherman, but we do not believe it. Unless our more ferocious philanthropists—of the female persuasion especially—shall succeed in persuading the Southern people that our triumph involves their annihilation, we have high hopes that what remain of the Rebel forces will crumble and melt away before the majestic advance of the Union armies like snow before the breezes of Spring. All our advices concur in representing the Southern masses as thoroughly sick of the Rebellion and anxious for a peace that shall reconcile them to their country, not trample them under the bloody feet of her legions. In fact, the ravings of the Richmond press concerning "despondency," "croakers," &c., &c., and their publication of assurances that *the Army* does not despair—that Gen. Lee considers their case by no means hopeless, &c., &c.—what could evince desperation if all these do not? Unless prevented by some extraordinary and most improbable disaster we confidently look for a complete and auspicious pacification of our country at a very early day.

But that will be by no means the end of our trials, though it ought to mark the utmost limit of our public burdens. When the War ends, our Public Debt should have reached its maximum, and its reduction should, within a few weeks thereafter, have begun. We are now paying into the National Treasury about Four Hundred Millions per annum—more than One Million Dollars per day; and we would reduce no tax till after the reduction of the principal of our Debt shall have fairly begun. Give us Peace, Industry and Frugality, and we may very soon be paying off the principal of that Debt at the rate of at least One Hundred Millions per annum.

The indispensable condition of our Financial solvency is National Economy; and that is yet to be secured. Our Congress, but especially the House of Representatives, seems incapable of even comprehending our Financial condition—in fact, how could it be expected to do so when its leader imagines that irredeemable Paper may be made equal in value to Gold by the easy process of enacting that it shall be and remain so? Do we not hear from various respectable quarters suggestions that our Currency shall be suffered to remain irredeemable for an indefinite period after Peace? Are we not told that the country will not be ready for resumption for years? and how does this differ from the assumption that Slavery must be indefinitely continued because the Blacks are unfit for Freedom? or that counterfeit money must be allowed to circulate because the volume of genuine Currency is insufficient?

We hold it the interest of every one who lives by honest industry or by the honest employment of capital that we shall return to a currency at par with specie at the earliest possible moment, and that this moment will arrive within sixty or at most ninety days after the Government shall be able to desist from further borrowing. But to render such presumption practicable it is essential that we have Peace and National Frugality.

That Peace cannot be far distant; but where is the Frugality? What single expenditure does Congress propose to retrench? In what department is the tendency to increased outlay successfully resisted? Only think of the proposition to pay the builders of Iron-Clads twenty per cent extra being seriously entertained by Congress at such a crisis as this! Think of the Patent Extension jobs, involving the abstraction of Millions on Millions from the sweat and toil of the many to swell the riches of the few that are now being piloted through the House! Think of voting $25,000 at such a time to a painter of very moderate pretensions—at least, of very moderate achievement—for a picture to ornament the Capitol! Think of the Millions lavished on that Capitol throughout the years when the National existence was at stake, and when the soldiers who stood between the Republic and her ruin were vainly asking for the money they had so nobly earned, and for which their wives and children were famishing! Truly, the patience of the masses is explicable only by their profound unacquaintance with what is most vital in the conduct of their public affairs.

The new Internal Tax bill now before Congress proposes to exempt Members of either House from the payment of Income Tax on their $3,000 per annum and Mileage from the Treasury. We trust the advocates of common decency in the House will take care that we have the Yeas and Nays on this when the bill comes out of Committee. We would rather give $100 than not have them. Do let us see who vote that a clerk who earns $1,000 per annum shall pay $100 of it into the Treasury, but that he who lays the taxes shall not pay a cent on his $3,000. There is an audacity in that sort of voting that we rather admire, provided it does not seek to dodge the Yeas and Nays. Gentlemen in Congress! let us know who will vote to frank your own salaries as well as your letters!

THE SPANISH-PERUVIAN QUESTION.

The difficulty between Spain and Peru is reported as settled. On the 25th of January the Spanish Admiral sent in his ultimatum, threatening that if it were not answered in forty-eight hours it would be enforced by an attack upon Callao. To this threat it seems the Government of Peru has finally yielded by accepting the Spanish terms. Although no official announcement of the conditions of peace has yet been made, it is generally believed that the former demands of Spain have all been conceded, with the addition that Peru shall pay three millions of dollars for the expenses of the Spanish expedition.

If the above account is substantially correct, nothing could be more disgraceful for Peru than this issue of the long controversy. The conduct of Spain has been condemned by the entire American press, as well as by the most respectable organs of the Liberal party of Europe. Public opinion, not in Peru alone, but in all South America, had emphatically declared in favor of resisting the Spanish demands at all hazards. The Government of Chili had not hesitated to offend Spain by forbidding the Spanish vessels to coal in the harbors of Chili. The Congress of representatives of the South American republics made the cause of Peru their own, and though advising the continuation of diplomatic negotiations, was generally understood to offer to Peru material aid from all the States in case war could not be avoided.

After all these preliminaries, we now learn that the Government of Peru has tamely submitted to the insolent demands of Spain, and even consented to an additional payment of three millions for an expedition which had justly provoked the indignation of all America. Such an issue will not increase the reputation of either Peru or the South American ... The latter body, we learn, is still in session; but the hopes entertained for its success will be greatly abated, if it shall be found to have been a party in accepting the settlement between Peru and Spain.

THE WAR DEBT.

The opposition newspapers which have obstructed the war from its onset, and which endeavored to break it down wholly at the polls in the Presidential Election, are attacking afresh the credit of the Government. They do this partly on the general account of an unappeasable hate; principally in the interest of that semi-Rebel traffic in Gold, which seeks to sustain the Rebellion by increasing the expenses of the war, by putting greenbacks down and putting gold up, and lifting up to its forced level the prices of all commodities necessary to soldiers and in domestic use by civilians.

If the unpatriotic malignants who call the issue of the 7.30 Loan "a swelling of the volume of the currency"—who declare that "if we do not conquer the South within the next six months, our finances will break down and all our immense sacrifices prove unavailing at last"—who say that if we do not scatter Gen. Lee's army in the Spring and early Summer months, "there is danger that we may pass from the perilous brink of bankruptcy into its yawning depths"—who declare that in our finances we are "rapidly nearing the vortex of the terrible whirlpool"—who say that, "after an abortive Spring campaign, the Government could no longer negotiate loans"—if these men were well-meaning and honest, instead of being studiously unpatriotic, their presages of evil would not be entitled to any consideration. They would be but the devisees of an economical blunder and a financial terror, which shook England half a century ago, and which a half a century of British aggrandizement in wealth and power has wondered over and laughed at. The history of the protracted struggle of Great Britain against Bonaparte is full of the fears of her best economists, that her war expenditure would terminate in irretrievable bankruptcy and in the utter destruction of the nation. Adam Smith was among them, and the historian Hume, and Dr. Price, the author of Pitt's Sinking Fund System. Indeed, between fifty and a hundred writers of note, statesmen, historians, statists, editors, pamphleteers, bankers and scholars gave earnest utterance to their alarm, and contributed to the common sentiment that the War Debt of England had ruined her, or was ruining her, or would ruin her. Lord Macaulay, who, as Dr. Elder says, "knew the domestic history of England from the gloomy month of November to the merriest day in May of every year throughout the period of her great struggle with the Republic and the Empire of France, even to the minutest scraps of newspaper gossip," thus sums up his picture of these financial terrors, and of their entire needlessness:

"At every stage in the growth of that debt, it has been seriously asserted by wise men that bankruptcy and ruin were at hand. At every stage of the growth of that debt, the nation has set up the same cry of anguish and despair. *Yet still the debt went on growing, and still bankruptcy and ruin were as remote as ever.*"

Making special mention of the Debt at the time it reached the highest point, he says:

"It was in truth a gigantic, a fabulous debt; and we can hardly wonder that the cry of despair should have been louder than ever. But again the cry was found to have been as unreasonable as ever. *The beggared, the bankrupt society not only proved able to meet all its obligations, but while meeting them, grew richer and richer so fast that the growth could almost be discerned by the eye.*"

What is the error honest alarmists among us have fallen into? The same that the English fell into. Macaulay exposed it clearly thus:

"*They erroneously imagined that there was an exact analogy between the case of an individual who is in debt to another individual, and the case of society which is in debt to a part of itself.* They were under an error not less serious, touching the resources of the country. They made no allowance for the effect produced by the incessant progress of every experimental science, *and by the incessant efforts of every man to get on in life. They saw that the debt grew; and they forgot that other things grew as well as the debt.*"

If economists of the school of Adam Smith do forget these manifest truths, the People do not. See with what appreciation of the Present, and confidence in the Future, they pour their savings into the Seven-Thirty Loan.

But let us not be understood, in thus animadverting upon the motives of those who would cripple the Government by exciting the fears of the people, as the advocates of a Public Debt without limit. While we urge the people to aid the Government with all the requisite means to carry on an exhaustive war, we at the same time insist upon the most rigid economy on the part of the Government. While it relies upon its credit and the patriotism of the people, it must not forget that a dollar saved is a dollar earned with nations as well as with men. It cannot be too economical; and if it wants to preserve public confidence it must show that it deserves it, by avoiding all unnecessary expenditures, and shutting off the streams of extravagance and waste which, in some quarters, are allowed to flow unchecked. The people are ready to give it money; every loan it has asked for has been promptly and generously responded to. That which it is now seeking to obtain will be all the more easily got if it is made manifest that the Government means to save money as well as borrow it, and that it will never borrow more than is absolutely necessary.

SAN DOMINGO.

The people of San Domingo, according to our latest advices, had not learned that the Spanish Government admit their inability to continue the war, and that they have, therefore, concluded to withdraw their troops from the island. But the fortune of war was more and more turning in favor of the Dominicans. The Spaniards were completely defeated by them on the 4th of December. Spanish soldiers dying of hunger and thirst made their appearance daily in the Dominican army. Several towns were abandoned by the Spaniards, and immediately occupied by the National forces.

The President of Hayti having offered himself as mediator between the contending parties, the Dominicans decided upon only two articles, a general exchange of prisoners of war and state, and the sending of a commission to Madrid to ask the peace, liberty and independence of the Republic.

Nothing could prove more conclusively the unshaken confidence of the Dominicans in the situation. They refuse to listen to anything short of the recognition of their independence, and undoubtedly prepare themselves to continue single-handed the struggle against one of the great nations of Europe.

We deeply sympathize with the wrongs which have been inflicted by European monarchs upon the republics of Mexico and Peru. But we cannot but think that if they had exhibited an equal devotion to republican institutions and their independence as San Domingo, they would not have been so profoundly humiliated as they have been. And it is well to remember that these gallant defenders of American institutions against European encroachments are negroes.

THE CONFEDERATION OF BRITISH AMERICA.

When the scheme of uniting all the Provinces of British America into one confederacy was first matured at the Conferences of Charlottetown and Quebec, it seemed to be so popular as to silence all opposition. With the exception of the French in Lower Canada, the leaders and the bulk of all the political parties in each Province seemed to agree upon the expediency of the measure. Subsequently there was a defection from this unanimity of some influential men in the maritime provinces and Prince Edward's Island, and the adoption of the scheme by the present Legislature become doubtful. On the whole, however, the progress of the plan has been satisfactory; and now that the time for action has come, its speedy realization seems to be secured.

The Government of Canada has, apparently, no intention whatever of taking the popular vote on the subject. They insist on having the plan of union adopted without amendment, regarding it as a treaty between the several provinces, every amendment to which would of course require the assent of each of the provinces, and therefore postpone indefinitely its execution. The concurrence of a majority of the Canadian Parliament with the views of the government is regarded as secured, though there was at first a large party in favor of submitting the scheme to a vote of the people. The assent of the Legislatures of Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick and Newfoundland, is considered as equally certain; and even as to Prince Edward's Island, it is believed that the advocacy of the plan by the two leading party organs will represent the views of the popular majority.

It is expected that the approval of the mother country will be obtained during the Summer, and the confederation accomplished before the end of the present year.

On the Pacific side of the British dominions, meanwhile, the Governors of the two Provinces of British Columbia and Vancouver's Island are agreed in recommending a union of these Provinces, and their opinion is shared by a majority of each of the two Legislatures. This unanimity, we are assured by the Press of those Provinces, promises in a short time to secure their union; and that achieved, the connection of the Pacific Provinces with the great Canadian Confederation will be almost an accomplished fact.

The progress of this movement is thus far entirely in accordance with the opinion which we expressed concerning it when it was first started. The British Provinces, during the few months which have since elapsed, have had an experience which has largely added to their political education. They have learned that their interests are widely different from those of the mother country; and the consciousness of this diversity is manifestly growing among our Northern neighbors. The more powerful they become, the more inducements they have to be guided in their policy by their own rather than by English interests, and the more rapid is their tendency to become a new America.

THE PEOPLE'S BONDS.

While Congressmen debated, on Thursday last, the policy of restricting the issue of the new Government Bonds to sums not less than One Hundred Dollars, and knocked back and forth the shuttlecocks of ancient argument against and in favor of Fifty Dollar Bonds, the needlewomen of the Northern and Western villages, cities and towns, and the mechanics and apprentices of thrifty habits and patriotic faith, stepped forward and settled the question authoritatively, and in favor of both issues. *Thirteen hundred and fifty of them carried their little earnings to Jay Cooke's agencies, and bought Fifty Dollar Bonds, and eighteen hundred of them bought One Hundred Dollar Bonds.* A telegram communicating this precious fact to the proper Committee in Washington was accepted as a decision of the point under discussion. The provision in the bill authorizing the issue of the small bonds was retained.

What novelties in Finance does this War give legitimate birth to! How it uncovers to sight the broad, deep, eternal foundations of the American Democracy—the love, faith, industry, and intelligence of the People! In the monarchies of Europe, war-loans are taken by wealthy houses and combinations of bankers. In the monarchies of Europe, the people hoard and hide their earnings in time of war. In the American Republic, it is the People that take the war-loans of their Government. In the hight of war, the humblest American women and men, those who customarily eat the daily bread of daily labor, with a brave joy and a generous confidence, bring all they have and lend it to their country. 'T is wise as well as noble banking.

SHERMAN'S TRIUMPHANT MARCH.

THE OCCUPATION OF COLUMBIA.

THE EVACUATION OF CHARLESTON.

Its Occupation by Gen. Gillmore.

Operations Preliminary to the Capture of Columbia.

The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle of the 10th inst., ... Windsor, about ... reported ... in what force. No movements were made by them on Thursday. The cause of this not ascertained. The troops in the vicinity of Windsor are Kilpatrick's Corps. It is reported that Generals Hampton and Wheeler engaged the enemy on the 7th and 8th, repulsing them at all points. Our loss was about seventy killed, wounded and missing; that of the enemy was much greater. The enemy are reported to be moving toward the Congaree River. Barnwell Court-House was burned on Monday night. The roads are teeming with vehicles, stock and all kinds of movable property, fleeing for Georgia and upper Carolina." *The Charleston Courier* of the same date confirms the above, and adds that Kilpatrick's force consisted of three brigades of cavalry.

On the 14th inst., Richmond papers announced that all communication with Augusta, Ga., was cut off, and it was reported that a column of Sherman's Army was moving on that city. They also announced that 3,000 Yankees landed on James Island on the 10th inst., drove in the Rebel pickets, and established themselves within two miles of Charleston. On the 11th inst., according to the Rebel papers, "a column of Sherman's infantry and cavalry crossed the Edisto to the west of and above Branchville, and advanced on the Columbia Branch Railroad. Our troops at Branchville withdrew toward Columbia. According to the last official accounts, received on the 13th, the enemy were at Orangeburg, some twenty miles north of Branchville, and on the road to Columbia."

Richmond papers of the 15th indicated that Sherman's advanced cavalry were actually as far north as Florence, the second important railroad junction on the borders of North Carolina. They also announced all telegraphic and railroad communication with Charleston destroyed, thus showing that Sherman's left column must have struck the NorthEastern Railroad running from Charleston to Florence. [Florence is in the Darlington District of South Carolina, about thirty-five miles from the North Carolina border. It is the point of junction of three railroad lines—the North-Eastern, the Wilmington and Manchester, and the Cheraw and Darlington.] In connection with this it might be proper to state that Branchville is about midway between the three cities, Charleston, Augusta and Columbia, and is the point at which the roads leading to Columbia and Augusta separate. The distance from Charleston to Columbia is one hundred and thirty miles, from Charleston to Augusta one hundred and thirty-seven miles, and from Columbia to Augusta, via Branchville, one hundred and forty-three miles. The distance from Branchville to Charleston is sixty-two miles, from Branchville to Columbia sixty-eight miles, and from Branchville to Augusta seventy-five miles.

The Capture of Columbia—Official News from Secretary Stanton.

On the 18th inst., Secretary Stanton officially announced to Gen. Dix that he had received a dispatch from Gen. Grant, dated at 5 o'clock on that morning, which said "that *The Richmond Dispatch* of the 18th inst., had been received, containing the important intelligence of the capture of Columbia, the Capital of South Carolina. The intelligence was communicated to the Rebel Government by Gen. Beauregard in an official dispatch on the 17th inst. Beauregard evacuated the city on the night of the 16th inst., and Gen. Sherman took possession on the morning of the 17th.

Particulars of the Capture of Columbia—Sherman Enters the City—Capture of Bank-Note Presses—The Retreat of Beauregard—Sherman's Operations after the Capture of the City.

From the Richmond papers of the 20th inst., we glean the following particulars of the capture of the Capital of South Carolina. Sherman had misled the Rebels with regard to his intentions, so that up to the 14th inst., it was uncertain whether Columbia would come within the immediate range of his purpose. The Rebel Government had, however, just two weeks previous taken the precaution to remove its specie deposited there, amounting to several millions of dollars. After gaining possession of Branchville, Orangeburg, and Kingsville, Gen. Sherman moved upon Columbia with the utmost celerity, reaching the banks of the Congaree opposite the city, on the evening of the 16th inst., and throwing into the city a number of shells, to which the Rebel batteries responded. During that night a portion of Sherman's column moved up the Congaree River, and crossed the Saluda and Broad Rivers, the main tributaries of the Congaree, which meet near Columbia, a few miles above the city. Beauregard getting wind of the movement, hastily evacuated the city during its progress, and on the morning of the 17th, the forces of Gen. Sherman entered and took quiet possession. The Rebels say that our force consisted of Sherman's main army. An accident on the Charlotte Railroad, leading from Columbia prevented the Rebel authorities from saving a large amount of valuable medical stores, which were partially destroyed. All the presses and fixtures for printing Rebel Treasury notes were necessarily abandoned, together with other extensive machinery, Gen. Sherman capturing 102 bank-note printing-presses alone. Refugees from the city at Charlotte, N. C., report that Wheeler's cavalry plundered the place prior to its evacuation by Beauregard. On the 19th inst., Beauregard's troops were twenty miles north of Columbia on the Charlotte road. Upon the occupation of the city, a large portion of Sherman's army immediately moved up the Charlotte road, while another portion moved down in the direction of Charleston. Richmond papers of the 20th inst., place the former column near Winnsborough, a point on the railroad leading to Charlotte thirty miles north of Columbia.

The Rebel Press on the Fall of Columbia.

The Richmond Examiner of Feb. 18, in announcing the fall of Columbia says: If the mere overrunning of a country were conquering it, the Yankee enemy might begin to boast of the subjugation of South Carolina, for so far they have advanced and penetrated the heart of the State without serious opposition. But the only value of that advance, for the general purposes of the campaign, consists in its being a step toward coöperating with Grant in the investment of Richmond. Thus Sherman's enterprise is only beginning. The future plans or present dispositions of Beauregard are unknown here. The little Confederate army, however, is safe, and may yet lead Sherman such a dance as Greene led Cornwallis over these same rivers and swamps. If the Federal army cannot reach the Danville Railroad then it had better have staid in Atlanta all this while. But "it is a far cry to Lochow." There is reason to believe that Gen. Beauregard is carrying out a deliberate design; and that Sherman is near the end of his triumphs. We may regard this audacious march of the enemy through the heart of South Carolina as one of the consequences of removing Johnston from command of our army of Tennessee.

THE OCCUPATION OF CHARLESTON.

The Movement of Our Troops previous to its Evacuation.

By the arrival of the Illinois at this port from Hilton Head we have news that on the 11th inst. Gen. Gillmore ordered a reconnoissance, by the 144th New-York and two colored regiments, toward Secessionville, James Island. The expedition, which was under command of Gen. Schimmelpfenig, advanced, after skirmishing several hours, upon the Rebel works at Secessionville, and after a sharp fight, lasting about an hour, drove the Rebels from their first to their second line, taking possession of the former. The expedition then returned. The loss by our troops was about sixty killed and wounded; the Rebel loss is unknown. We took, however, twenty prisoners. This is the expedition reported in the Richmond papers of the 14th.

Charleston dispatches of the 14th and 15th say that our monitors and gunboats were shelling their pickets on James Island, while our shore batteries kept up a steady shelling of the city.

The Evacuation of the City—Official Dispatches.

On the 20th inst., the Navy Department received an official dispatch from ... announcing the abandonment of Charleston by the Rebels, and that he was then on his way to the city. Richmond papers received by Gen. Grant on the 20th fully corroborated the dispatch of the Admiral. The news created great rejoicing in Washington, and a salute of 100 guns were fired, while flags were flung out in every direction.

From Secretary Stanton to General Dix.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—9 p. m.

This Department has received the official report of Major-General Gillmore, announcing the surrender of the city of Charleston, S. C., to the United States forces under his command, at 9 o'clock Saturday morning, the 18th instant. Among the captured property are two hundred guns, and a supply of fine ammunition. The enemy burned their cotton warehouses, arsenals, quartermaster stores, railroad bridges, two iron-clads, and some vessels in the ship-yards.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

Gen. Gillmore's Official Report.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 18, VIA NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1865.

Major-Gen. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: The City of Charleston and all its defenses came into our possession this morning, with about 200 pieces of good artillery and a supply of fine ammunition. The enemy commenced evacuating all the works last night, and Major Macbeth surrendered the City to the troops of Gen. Schimmelpfenig at 9 o'clock this morning, at which time it was occupied by our forces. Our advance on the Edisto from Bull's Bay hastened the retreat.

The cotton warehouses, arsenals, quartermaster's stores, railroad bridges, and two iron-clads were burned by the enemy. Some vessels in the ship-yard were also burned.

Nearly all the inhabitants remaining behind belong to the poorer class.

Very respectfully,
Q. A. GILLMORE, General Commanding.

A National Salute.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1865—8 p. m.

Maj.-Gen. JOHN A. DIX: The following special order has just been issued. You will see that it is executed in your Department.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Ordered, That a National salute be fired to-morrow noon, Feb. 22, at West Point, and at every fort, arsenal and army headquarters of the United States, in honor of the restoration of the Flag of the Union upon Fort Sumter.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The Occupation of Charleston—The City on Fire in Different Places—The Rebels Burn All the Cotton, and Destroy Their Iron-Clads—Two Terrible Explosions in the City—Over 100 Non-Combatants Killed and Wounded—Capture of Over 200 Cannon—The Stars and Stripes Again Waving Over Fort Sumter.

The United States steam transport Fulton, from Charleston on Saturday evening last, arrived at this port on Tuesday morning at 8½ o'clock. Our special correspondent came in her as a passenger, and furnishes us with the following account of the evacuation of Charleston by the Rebels, and the occupation of the city by our forces:

From Our Special Correspondent.

ON BOARD U. S. TRANSPORT FULTON, CHARLESTON HARBOR, Saturday, Feb. 18, 1865.

This will prove a memorable day in the history of our country. Charleston has been evacuated by the Rebels, and "The Flag of our Union" proudly floats over that hot-bed of treason, and mother of Secession.

A BLOODLESS VICTORY—JUSTICE AND RETRIBUTION.

God in His mercy has vouchsafed another brilliant and bloodless victory to our Arms. The Nation will rejoice and every loyal heart overflow with gladness at the good tidings which will be wafted over the land. Justice and retribution have been slow, but if slow it has

been sure and terrible, as the burned city and mutilated forms of its inhabitants well attest; and it is but a fitting retribution, that as theirs was the hand to instigate this bloody drama, so theirs should also be the hand, although unwittingly, to apply the chastisement and wreak on their fellow-citizens the most terrible retribution for their crime and folly of the past four years. Surely "the way of the transgressor is hard." But I anticipate details, and will now endeavor in as brief a manner as possible to lay before the reader the full particulars.

RUMORS AT HILTON HEAD.

Early this morning it was rumored at Hilton Head that news had been received that the Rebels were evacuating Charleston, and that Gen. Gillmore had left at 10 a. m. for James Island in a special dispatch boat, leaving word for the Fulton, which was advertised to sail for New-York at 10 a. m., to call at the light-ship off Charleston harbor for the purpose of taking on board dispatches.

Although the rumor regarding the evacuation of Charleston were well guarded, and sedulously kept by the few initiated, it, nevertheless reached your correspondent's ear, and quickly determined him to take passage on the Fulton, and learn the full particulars.

DEPARTURE OF THE FULTON FROM HILTON HEAD.

The Fulton was ordered to sail precisely at 10 o'clock, but owing to delays over which the officers of the ship had no control, it was nearly 11 before she fired her "signal gun" and got fairly under way.

SPECULATIONS OF THE PASSENGERS.

It was quickly rumored among the passengers that the Fulton was ordered to stop off Charleston for the purpose of taking dispatches North, and the rumor gave rise to a great deal of speculation among the passengers as to the probable fate of that city.

THE WEATHER

was all that could be desired. The sky was beautiful and clear, the air was freshened by a gentle southern breeze, and the sea was perfectly calm and smooth. Nature never appeared more beautiful, and in its calm repose appeared as an omen of the joy and happiness which we subsequently enjoyed. Our good ship glides swiftly through the water, "the log is heaved," and the mate reports fourteen knots an hour.

RESTLESS ANXIETY OF ALL ON BOARD.

We are making remarkably good time, and in less than four hours will have reached our destination; but moments appear days, and days months, so great is the anxiety to learn the fate of Charleston.

The passengers are all on deck, anxiously looking out for the first view of the city and harbor. Those among the more fortunate ones, who have glasses, are eagerly peering through them, and reporting to their less fortunate comrades every sign of approach which is visible to them.

APPROACH TO CHARLESTON.

It is now after three o'clock, and at the rate we have been sailing, we must be near Charleston Harbor, which is distant about sixty miles from Hilton Head.

Hark! some one reports a ship far away in the distance; all eyes are eagerly strained in the direction indicated, and it is soon plainly discernible to the naked eye, at the same time the favored few with the glasses report dense clouds of smoke proceeding from the direction Charleston is known to be in.

We hold our breath in an agony of suspense. We all seem to feel as though our most eager desires in reference to that city were about to be realized. Every minute appears an age. But we are approaching nearer and nearer. The smoke seems to increase in volume, and to extend. The ship is plainly discernible, riding quietly at anchor. She signals us to approach within speaking distance, which we rapidly do. The helm is put "hard to port," and we are now almost within speaking distance. And as the distance grows less, excitement on board runs to fever point, and is visible in the eager manner in which the passengers crowd and climb to get a view of the vessel we are approaching.

THE FIRST OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE FALL OF CHARLESTON.

The Fulton's engine is "slowed," and we are at last within speaking distance. An officer appears on the "port gangway" of the blockader, and all ears are strained to hear what he is about to communicate. In a clear, loud voice he announces: "Charleston and all its defenses are evacuated, and in our possession." The almost breathless anxiety of the preceding half hour now gives way to repeated hearty cheers, which are repeated again and again, until we are nearly hoarse from shouting. The more noisy demonstrations of joy now give way to hearty congratulations, in which every one joins with a zest seldom to be witnessed, and ever to be remembered.

AT ANCHOR OFF CHARLESTON.

We now proceed in the direction of the Charleston light-ship, where we soon after arrive and come to anchor, there to patiently await the arrival of Gen. Gillmore, commanding the Department of the South.

APPEARANCE OF THE CITY ON FIRE.

From the deck of our ship fires can be distinctly seen raging in different parts of the city; but the most destructive fire appears to be in the lower part, where the dock-yards, or rather what are left of them, are plainly visible—a smoldering heap of ruins. Dense clouds of smoke and, anon, bright flames of fire rise toward heaven.

The sun is setting, and its bright, red glare illumes the spires and roofs of the various buildings. Clouds of smoke hang like a dark specter over the city—which is receiving its baptism of fire, (may it come out of this terrible ordeal purified, and regenerated.) Fort Sumter, a ruined, shapeless mass of stone, appears as though it looked gloomy, and sad, at the panoramic view the burning city presents. The "Flag of our Union" floats proudly over it,—and after four years of bloody strife, the national authority has been vindicated in the repossessing of the Fort in the defense of which the first blood was shed in this war.

What a terribly grand and awfully imposing spectacle does this all present. Surely I was right in my prefatory remark "that a terrible retribution had overtaken these victims of Secession."

ARRIVAL OF GEN. GILLMORE.

Shortly before 6 o'clock, the W. W. Coit, bearing the Headquarters Flag of Gen. Gillmore, came alongside of the Fulton, and a member of Gen. Gillmore's Staff bearing dispatches for Washington, came on board and delivered them to Mr. Thomas McMannis the Purser.

From Gen. Gillmore's Staff, I learned the following particulars:

FIRST INDICATIONS OF THE EVACUATION.

Early last evening Brigadier-General Schimmelpfennig, commanding the Northern District of the Department of the South, discovered some indications which led him to believe the Rebels were about to evacuate Charleston and its defenses, and he accordingly ordered his pickets and picket-boats to keep a bright look-out, and report immediately any movement on the part of the enemy.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSIONS.

About 3½ o'clock a. m., a terrific explosion took place in Charleston, which shook every ship in the Harbor and off the Bar; and, almost simultaneous with the explosion, flames broke out, and could be distinctly seen in different parts of the city. It appears that the first explosion took place at the Wilmington Depot, the fire from which rapidly communicated with the adjacent buildings, causing a general conflagration of all the dwelling houses in the vicinity; and it was while the unfortunate inhabitants were trying to extinguish this fire, that the second explosion took place, which resulted so disastrously, causing such terrible loss of life among the women and children, who are represented as having been horribly mutilated, and presenting a sickening spectacle.

OCCUPATION OF THE CITY AND DEFENSES.

About 6 o'clock this morning Gen. Schimmelpfennig moved his forces up to and occupied the city and its defenses. The formidable earthworks on James Island were found abandoned and the guns spiked. The damage can, however, be easily repaired.

HOISTING THE FLAG ON FORT SUMTER.

At 8 o'clock this morning a detachment was sent to take possession of Fort Sumter and raise the flag which Gen. Anderson hauled down nearly four years ago. At precisely 9 o'clock the flag was raised, amid deafening cheers, by one of Gen. Gillmore's staff. The flag-staff of the fort had long since been shot away, and it was necessary to improvise one with the oar of a boat.

EXTINGUISHING THE FIRES IN CHARLESTON.

As fast as Gen. Schimmelpfennig's forces could be thrown into the city they were set to work to put out the fire which, up to the time of leaving, was raging fiercely in different parts of the city, presenting an appearance of horror frightful to behold. Old men, women and children rushing frantically to and fro, in an agony of despair at the loss of their homes, and the killing and mutilating of their friends.

WAREHOUSES, DEPOTS AND COTTON ON FIRE.

It is impossible to estimate the amount of cotton destroyed by the Rebels. Several thousand bales were collected in different parts of the city and set on fire almost simultaneously with all the principal depots and warehouses. There is no doubt but the Rebels intended to burn the city to the ground, despite the misery it would entail on thousands of women, children and old men, of which class the inhabitants of Charleston are now almost entirely composed.

TWO-THIRDS OF THE CITY DESTROYED.

It was the opinion of Gen. Gillmore's staff that in all probability two-thirds of the city would be destroyed before the fire could be extinguished with the superfect means for subduing it at hand.

THE DESTINATION OF THE REBEL GARRISON.

The last, or rear guard of the Rebels, left Charleston at 4 a. m., and there are various rumors and conjectures as to their destination, but the prevalent opinion is that they intend concentrating in the vicinity of Florence, to which point they have railroad communication from Charleston, unless it has been recently destroyed by the expedition sent to Bull's Bay.

PRISONERS AND DESERTERS.

Several hundred Rebels, who secreted themselves in different parts of the city when the main column was retreating, have given themselves up, and tell the usual story of being tired of the war, half starved, &c. They express a desire to be allowed to take the oath of allegiance to the Government and be allowed to remain in the city.

ARTILLERY CAPTURED.

It is impossible at this period to estimate the amount of ordnance captured; but, from the fact that the Rebels left in a great hurry, it is reasonable to suppose it is very large. Probably several hundred pieces of artillery have fallen into our possession. Those already discovered were not seriously injured.

Great care has been taken, and every precaution used, to guard against disasters arising from explosions, such as that which took place recently at Fort Fisher.

FISHING FOR TORPEDOES.

Several light draft gunboats, and other craft, have already commenced fishing for torpedoes in the vicinity of Fort Sumter, and are gradually picking them up, and fishing them on shore.

SHERMAN AT COLUMBIA.

Sherman's move on Branchville, as was confidently predicted, resulted in compelling the Rebels to evacuate Charleston.

The latest information respecting his whereabout reaches us through Rebel sources and places him at Columbia, which place he is said to have occupied about the 15th.

CABIN OF STEAMER FULTON,
OFF CHARLESTON HARBOR, Feb. 18, 1865.

IMPORTANT RUMORS.

At 9 o'clock this morning, just before the Fulton was to leave for New-York, the startling rumor ran through the crowds at the wharf—*Charleston is Evacuated!*

In less than two seconds by the watch the calm spectator "might have seen"—(but as there were no calm spectators, probably no one did see)—your special correspondent asking questions from every officer and captain within reach as to the source of this important intelligence.

"Gen. Gillmore left this morning at half-past 2" said one.

"The Provost-Marshal has gone too," added another.

"O there's no doubt that James Island is evacuated anyhow," replied a third. "I just see the captain of a steamer that's come down, and he says it's true."

A rapid run to the General's headquarters, the Provost Marshal's, Adams Express, Gen. Littlefield's office, the [illegible] and other sources of trustworthy intelligence, had the effect of producing a conviction that the rumor was true, or, at least, a shadow before of a coming event—coming at a 2:40 gait—and that it would be best to go down to Charleston Harbor and see all about it. And when it was reported that another correspondent had already gone down, there remained no lingering doubt as to the expediency of leaving Port Royal at once.

The Fulton was to stop to receive dispatches from Gen. Gillmore, and I got a passage by her to Charleston Harbor,—which we are nearly opposite now. In order to keep step to the harmonies of the time and the eternal fitness of things, I have engaged to edit the first loyal number of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE'S old and distinguished cotemporary—*The Charleston Mercury*. Speed along, swift steamer, faster and faster yet; for I am getting impatient to begin my editorial duties.

THE GLORIOUS CONFIRMATION!

3:45 p. m.—A gunboat has just come alongside. "CHARLESTON AND ALL THE FORTS ARE IN OUR POSSESSION!"

This is the glorious news that has just been shouted from the deck of the gunboat Wymassettee. We fire a salute of rejoicing, and all the soldiers and passengers on board join in a loud shout of joy.

A dispatch-boat is waiting for us a little further on, and if there is time, I will add whatever additional news it may bring.

Dense clouds of smoke are hanging over Charleston. Sumter is in full sight, but we see no flag there yet.

A small boat from Gen. Gillmore comes to us now,

LATER.

"CHARLESTON WAS EVACUATED LAST NIGHT, AND IS SUPPOSED TO BE ON FIRE!" That is all the news brought by the small boat.

"Glory, hallelujah!" BERWICK.

From Another Special Correspondent.

OFF CHARLESTON HARBOR, Saturday, 6 p. m.

"Babylon has fallen." Charleston was evacuated on Friday night. Dense clouds of smoke hang over it. The upper end is reported to be on fire. Admiral Dahlgren and Gen. Gillmore entered the city at three o'clock this afternoon. Sherman is reported in rear of Charleston. All the Forts are in our possession. J. R.

Further Particulars.

The Fulton brings the following additional particulars of the evacuation of Charleston, the movements of the Federal and Rebel forces, and the condition of the city when the Union troops entered it.

THE EVACUATION.

The evacuation of Charleston was first discovered by our forces under Gen. Schimmelpfennig, from James Island. Exactly at what time is not yet reported, though the occupation of the city and of the fortifications took place at about 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the 18th instant.

The departure of the Rebels from Forts Sumter and Moultrie was, it is understood, seen from our picket-boats which reconnoitre the harbor at night; and the operations of the Rebel garrisons began about twelve hours before the evacuation was completed—namely, at 10 o'clock on the evening of the 17th.

THE REBELS FIRE THE CITY.

Early in the morning of the 18th, two terrific explosions in Charleston were observed from our fleet. Fire, smoke and burning fragments filled the air for a great distance; and the shock was severely felt by all our vessels.

Soon afterward, and before daylight, fires were set in other places, and extended throughout the upper part of the city. It has since been ascertained that many thousand bales of cotton were burned in consequence of the explosions of the warehouses and other public buildings that were fired by the Rebels.

OUR FORCES TAKING POSSESSION.

Our forces took possession of the city in the forenoon, as already reported. General Schimmelpfennig was unopposed, the Rebels leaving as the Union troops came in sight. There was not even a show of resistance.

REBEL THIEVES.

It appears that the Rebels who remained to the last were not well organized, and a majority of them were thieves, whose object in staying was plunder. It is reported by the inhabitants of the city that these men were guilty of many disgraceful acts. They had little difficulty in effecting their escape with their booty.

REBEL DESERTERS.

Several hundred Rebel deserters were concealed in the houses in Charleston, and when our troops entered they surrendered, declaring that they were tired of the Rebellion, and would no longer fight for it. They were received as prisoners.

NEGROES IN CHARLESTON.

Crowds of negroes met our troops, and made many demonstrations of joy. There were men, women and children. They wanted food; many of them said they would be glad to work; some proposed to take up arms against their masters.

THE POPULATION.

The population of Charleston consisted entirely of the poorer classes, who were unable to get away; the rich had for several days been removing. The persons who remained were in want; they had nothing to eat, and no means of obtaining anything. Their situation is described as much worse than that of the inhabitants of Savannah after the capture of that city.

CONDITION OF CHARLESTON.

The lower part of the city within reach of our guns was in effect a ruin, and was almost uninhabited. Comparatively few persons dared to remain there. Some of the houses were knocked down; bricks and timbers were lying everywhere, and the streets in particular were strewn with the fragments, in many places entirely obstructing travel. Shells were lying among the ruins. The appearance of the city—the lower part uninhabitable and the upper part in flames—is described as dreary and desolate in the extreme.

THE REBEL ARMY AND SUPPLIES.

There is information that the evacuation of Charleston began nearly three weeks ago. A Rebel officer, who deserted and was examined at Port Royal, gave some of the details; but they were not then believed. Since that time the Rebels have been at work removing stores, though all the heavy supplies were left.

The only information in regard to the Rebels is that the direction taken by them in their flight was northward, and that their number was about 14,000.

An expedition of Union troops to Bull's Bay, a short time before the evacuation, was, it is understood, intended to cut the railroad north of the city; but, if successful, it could have prevented the escape of only a few of the Rebels.

Associated Press Account.

Purser Tom McMannus furnishes us with the following memoranda: Charleston was evacuated by the enemy on the night of the 17th, leaving the several fortifications uninjured. They also left 200 guns, all of which they spiked.

The evacuation was first discovered at Fort Moultrie, on the morning of the 18th, at 10 a. m.

Part of the troops stationed at James Island crossed over in boats and took possession of the city without opposition.

UPPER PART OF THE CITY ON FIRE.

Previous to the enemy's evacuating they fired the upper part of the city, by which 6,000 bales of cotton were burned; and it was supposed that before the fire could be subdued two-thirds of the city would be destroyed.

A fearful explosion occurred in the Wilmington Railroad depot by which several hundred citizens lost their lives.

The building was used for commissary purposes, and situated in the upper part of the city.

Admiral Dahlgren was the first officer to run up to the city, where he arrived at about 2 o'clock p. m.

Gen. Q. A. Gillmore followed soon after in the steamer W. W. Coit, and had an interview with Gen. Schimmelpfennig, he being the first general officer in the city, and being for the present in command.

It is supposed that Beauregard evacuated Charleston in order to concentrate and give Sherman battle.

[illegible] enemy destroyed by blowing them up, previous to the evacuation.

The blockade-runner Cyrene just arrived from Nassau fell into our hands, and two others were expected to run in on the night of the 18th.

The first flag over Fort Sumter was raised by Capt. Henry M. Bragg, A. D. C. on Gen. Gillmore's staff, having for a staff an oar and a boat hook lashed together.

The houses in the lower part of the city were completely riddled by our shot and shell. The wealthy part of the population deserted the city long ago, and now all that remain are the poorer classes, who are suffering from want of food.

It was reported at Hilton Head that the left wing of Sherman's army had reached Medway, on the Charleston and Augusta railroad, and that the Rebels, in consequence, had evacuated Branchville and fallen back on Orangeburg.

A movement had been made by the force under Gen. Hatch, which resulted in the capture of six pieces of artillery which the Rebels had abandoned; the carriages were destroyed.

Operations on James Island, Charleston Harbor—The Rebels Beaten and Driven from their Rifle-Pits—Prisoners Taken—Splendid Conduct of the Fifty-fourth Regiment, New-York Veteran Volunteers.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HILTON HEAD, Feb. 17, 1865.

On the morning of the 10th inst. the forces at Folly Island, S. C., crossed from Cole's Island to James. The advance was conducted by Col. Kozlay, commanding the Fifty-fourth New-York Veteran Volunteers, who, before daybreak on the morning of the 10th inst., laid a bridge across the creek which separates Cole's Island from James, and after sending over three companies of his regiment as skirmishers, under command of Capt. Blau, under cover of the guns of the gunboats and of the fort on Cole's Island, marched over the bridge with the rest of his command, followed by the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, the One-Hundred-and-Forty-fourth and Thirty-second United States Cavalry, and other detachments. As soon as the skirmishers deployed, the battalion formed line of battle, in the rear of the skirmish line, and advanced to within a distance of about 500 yards of the Rebels, when a halt was made in order to feel the enemy's position. The troops here were conducted by Brevet-Gen. Hartwell, under command of Gen. Schimmelpfennig. After the gunboats from Stono River and Secessionville Creek had cleared the way, the enemy's position was fully ascertained, and a general advance was ordered by Gen. Schimmelpfennig about 3 o'clock p.m. The skirmishers of the brave veteran 54th marched at full speed toward the first line of Rebel rifle-pits, the line of battalion following. Soon after firing began on the whole line, the Rebels firing only from their hiding places, and about 4½ o'clock the National forces at once were formed into columns on the center by Gen. Hartwell, and a "charge bayonet" in double quick was ordered. Not more than fifteen minutes after this order, the first line of the Rebel rifle-pits was cleared of every Secesh, amid the hurrahs of our brave Union soldiers, and fell into our hands, together with a large number of prisoners and wounded Rebels. These rifle-pits have never been taken since the beginning of the war, this being the first time they fell into Union hands. I was not very far from the charging column, and never saw a better conducted affair of the kind. Each battalion stood closed up; there was no wavering during the charge, but a full determination to win a victory, which was, with a small loss, fully achieved.

The position taken by the National forces being of no account, and after having collected our wounded, and also the enemy's, our forces, under the command of Col. Kozlay, withdrew from James to Cole's Island.

Since the above affair, two more expeditions were made under the command of this brave Colonel, but I am informed no fighting took place, the object in these, as well as in the other expedition, being to keep the enemy busy on this side, thereby assisting Gen. Sherman. F. H.

Rejoicings.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1865.

The Fall of Charleston has occupied the attention of every one, and never was there more general rejoicing all around.

Those who have been in the confidence of the secesh, now admit that the Confederacy has exploded, and that the last hopes are rapidly fading away.

The Lincoln Hospital band to-night serenaded the President in honor of our Victories. He was too unwell to reply, but at his request Judge Kelley made an apology for his non-appearance. The band subsequently serenaded Mr. J. H. Orne of Philadelphia.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1865.

A salute of 100 guns was fired here to-day in honor of the occupation of Charleston by our forces.

The following official notice has been promulgated, dated Department of State, Washington, Feb. 21, 1865:

The Department Building will be illuminated on the night of Washington's Birthday, in honor of the recent triumphs of the Union.

By order of the President.

WM. H. SEWARD, Sec. of State.

TROY, Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1865.

A salute of one hundred guns was fired here this afternoon in honor of the capture of Charleston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1865.

Gov. Andrew has ordered a salute of 100 guns on the Common to-morrow in honor of Sherman's triumphant march and the fall of Charleston.

One hundred guns will also be fired from Dorchester Hights.

FROM WILMINGTON.

The Reconnoissance Toward Wilmington—The Skirmishing and the Success—Artillery Fight.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HDQRS. GEN. TERRY, IN THE FIELD,
ABOVE FORT FISHER, Feb. 11, 1865.

Early on Friday morning Gen. Terry caused a reconnoissance to be pushed out from our advance lines a few miles beyond Half Moon Battery on the sea shore and across the Cape Fear River. The purpose was simply to discover the enemy's force and positions. The reports of deserters had been to the effect that Gen. Hoke with his brigade and sundry independent detachments, to the number of about six thousand, had strongly entrenched themselves across the Peninsula from sea to river, their river line terminating almost in Fort Anderson, a formidable earthwork on the west side of the river.

A dense swamp extended the entire center of this peninsular strip, forming a very effective natural slashing in their front, as it was densely intermixed with an undergrowth of scrub and live box, laurel and green brier. On either side, however, there was a good sand or beach road, thickly studded on the left or river side with thrifty pines. These facts of position having been fully demonstrated, Friday's operations closed and our men returned to camp, having drawn but little of the enemy's fire, and having been attended with inconsiderable casualties.

On Saturday morning a reconnoissance in force or more general advance was moved out from our advance lines of works. A brisk shelling from one of the gunboats on the ocean side opened the ball at about 7 a. m., just above the half-moon battery. This was followed by another, which moved slowly and cautiously up the river to within a half mile of Fort Anderson.

Our line was formed by Abbott's brigade on the right, stretching from the ocean beach interior to the swamp, Col. Ames's brigade (of Paine's colored division) joining Abbott's men, while the old division of Gen. Ames, or that portion of it now with this command, held the center, and joined Wright's brigade of Paine's division on the left, which stretched westward to the river bank. Myrick's Battery E, 3d United States, also supported the left wing.

The sun rose clear and beautiful up out of the sea, and waves, when the bustle of movement signalized our advance. Eagerly our troops and anatomies of horses—many of them trophies of Fort Fisher captures—pressed on over the road and into the swamps and woods Wilmington-ward. Rapid musket firing soon indicated the enemy's presence in full force.

Then anon came, limping, bleeding, to the rear, a colored soldier—*red* blood, reader—who had been "picked" on the skirmish line. Then rolled back a cheer, as some squad of luckless Johnnies were "gobbled" and rushed to the rear, intermixed with the usual desultory fire of sharpshooters, and all sandwiched by the big, echoing guns of the navy boats on the right. It was about 11 o'clock a. m. when our boys carried the enemy's first and second lines and drove them all behind their main works.

Hereupon ensued a rattling, disconnected fire, under cover of which, shielded by the woods and the diversion created by the gunboats, we were enabled to push a new line of works close up into the faces of the Rebels, certainly not over 500 yards from their line, which we shall hold, and which marks our progress to-day some two miles farther from Fisher, and within twelve miles of Wilmington.

Gen. Terry was out at the front during all the movement of his troops. Gen. Schofield came out also about eleven o'clock, and apparently being satisfied with the manner the reconnoisance was being conducted—returned again about the middle of the afternoon.

The entire movement was successful, and accomplished with a very small loss in killed, and only about fifty wounded.

Capt. A. C. Elgors, with only fifty men of the 3d New-Hampshire captured fifty-four Rebel prisoners, making about eighty in all of captures.

Capt. Scott, of Gen. Pennypacker's staff, was killed on the right of our line. BETA.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Hood's Men Going to Richmond—Rebel Soldiers Deserting the Army—The Rumored Recantance of Rhoddy and others a Hoax—Position of the Rebel Army.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 9, 1865.

It is currently reported here to-day, on seemingly good authority, that two corps, or the very slim remnant of what were once two corps of Hood's Army, have started for the East, and are now well on their way to Virginia. It is comparatively immaterial how the Rebel forces in this part of the country are distributed and divided off; in whole or in part, their opposition here could not prove perfectly futile, for in the South-West the Rebellion is practically played out. This the leaders very well know, and hence are anxious to concentrate all their available energies and resources for the coming desperate and final struggle in the East.

After Hood was expelled from this State, and fled, with his demoralized mass of followers, retired to a resting-place away on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, it is well known that the majority of the troops who had not already deserted clamored for furloughs to return to their homes for a season. This request was granted, so that when Dick Taylor assumed command, he found the army dwindled down to rather insignificant proportions. Scores and hundreds of these furloughed soldiers, after getting home, and reflecting a while on the waning fortunes of the Confederacy and the doleful prospect ahead, forgot all about returning to their commands, and, instead of reporting to Dick Taylor, made tracks for the nearest United States provost-marshal, and gave themselves up as deserters. This wholesale desertion still continues, and the number who report now is greater than at any former period. While it would have been very encouraging to have found general officers among the repentant or disgusted returning Rebels, it must be confessed that not a single one has yet returned, or ventured to intimate to our authorities that he was sick of the cause he was engaged in.

The reports circulated all over the country a few days since, that Generals Roddy, Chalmers and Morrow had sent in to our lines expressing a desire to return to their allegiance to the old Government, is all fudge from beginning to end. Not the first streak of truth in them whatever. I made special inquiries yesterday at the Provost-Marshal-General's office, and found the whole thing a canard, as also the report about the 18th Tennessee (Rebel) cavalry, 500 strong, coming into our lines in a body, and with tears in their eyes disclaiming all further alliance with the Rebellion, and begging permission to take the oath of allegiance. In the large numbers who are daily fleeing from the tottering Rebel fabric, and manifesting a desire to return to the old paths, there is much cause for congratulation, as affording strong indications that the masses at the South are getting sick and tired of Rebel warfare; but there is no cause whatever for loyal rejoicing over the movements of prominent Rebel generals, before such movements show the faintest glimmerings of anything otherwise than open hostility to the Federal Government.

What little there is of the Rebel army left here is located at Tupelo, Miss., about 55 miles south of Corinth, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. A small force left to garrison Corinth was driven out of that place a couple of weeks since, and our army now occupies the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. While active military operations are practically suspended for the present, guerrilla bands are sprouting up again and committing their fiendish depredations in different parts of the country. These gangs are composed of wretches of the most desperate and abandoned character, who plunder, murder and commit the foulest deeds in a sort of professional way. Occasionally some of them are brought to justice, and justice in their case means sending them into eternity by the shortest possible route; at least that is the popular rendering. Reports of commanders of expeditions who have been successful in hunting up bushwhackers are generally embodied in words to this effect: "We took no prisoners."

Gen. Rousseau has applied to the War Department for permission to raise an infantry corps, composed of veterans who have been mustered out of the service. The corps is to consist of ten thousand men, armed with seven-shooting Spencer rifles, and four batteries of light artillery. The General is confident that in Kentucky alone he could immediately rally four regiments to his standard, while Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio could be easily relied on to furnish the remainder. Gen. Rousseau has the prestige of a noble record and brilliant fighting qualities, and all he now asks is a more extended theater, and an ampler field for usefulness in his country's service. T. A.

FROM MOBILE.

A Rebel Ram—Evacuation of the City—Condition of the People—The Rebel Defenses.

From Our Special Correspondent.

EAST PASCAGOULA, Jan. 30, 1865.

Since the return to this point of the forces which made the reconnoissance up the road toward Mobile, about the middle of this month, our troops have been quietly encamped in readiness for further operations, which, however, will only be developed under far more favorable circumstances than now exist. It can do no harm at this time to state that the movement alluded to was intended first as a reconnoissance, and then if policy so dictated as a positive offensive demonstration. It would undoubtedly have assumed the latter character had it not been for circumstances not only beyond control but beyond the reach of human foresight. For more than a week the clouds continued to pour an unceasing deluge of rain upon us, catching us midway upon the march, and swelling brooks into rivulets, and rivulets into raging torrents, until, from the impossibility of moving further or of getting up supplies, the abandonment of the expedition was made imperative. The Rebels may thank the elements for this slight prolongation of their tenure of Mobile.

ANOTHER REBEL RAM.

For some weeks past a rumor has been in circulation that two (some said three) powerful rams were being rapidly brought to [illegible] about Mobile, on the Alabama River. This rumor, it turns out, was not entirely without foundation. About a week ago, a strange-looking craft was observed from the fleet to come down the river and stop at the city wharf. She remained there, probably taking on supplies, until last Tuesday, when she moved out in front of the city, and cast anchor about half a mile from shore. She can be seen from the fleet plainly with a glass. I have not had an opportunity of seeing this last Rebel achievement in naval architecture, but she is described as being much after the model of the Tennessee—that is, a low hull, almost as low as those of our turreted vessels, with a slant-sided elevation amidships, covering about one-third of the deck. Uncle Sam may congratulate himself on this development of another navy-yard, of the existence of which he may not have heretofore been positively informed—one which costs him nothing, but the productions of which have been and will be altogether to his advantage; for the fact that the Confederates have built vessels there is not more certain than that they will become Union property, as did the Tennessee, unless destroyed by the hands that made them. The men and officers of the fleet are of course anxious to test her metal, but whether or not they will soon be gratified is probably not known outside of the flag-ship.

INFORMATION FROM WITHIN THE ENEMY'S LINES.

Jan. 31.—I have to-day received information of much interest from within the Rebel lines, and from within the city itself. Through what channel it reached me I inform you in the private note accompanying this letter, that you may judge of its trustworthiness. It is as follows: When the news reached the city that a land attack was about being made (which report was consequent upon Gen. Granger's late movement) the wildest consternation resulted, and many of the leading citizens, in some instances, accompanied by their wives and grown daughters, besieged both the civil and military authorities with entreaties that the city might be spared a bombardment and surrendered on the best terms possible. These entreaties were kept up with such perseverance that they had to be quieted by threats that the parties making them would be considered favorable to the Federal cause and treated accordingly. This, of course, proved a *quietus*, and a further and trustworthy report coming in soon after that the Union forces had withdrawn to the coast, all fears were temporarily allayed and the folks became Rebels as blatant and defiant as ever.

"SUBMISSIONISTS."

The political antipodes of the "Copperhead" of the North is expressed by the above term. Since the triumphant advent of our fleet in Mobile Bay this class of people has increased to a troublesome extent, and, in spite of the merciless surveillance of tongue and type that exists, they will sometimes speak out in broad terms their desire for Union and Peace.

MOBILE EVACUATED!

As startling as the announcement that Mobile is no longer occupied by the Rebel forces may be, it is nevertheless literally true. It seems that when a land attack was recently expected, the property-holders, desirous of avoid the conflagration and demolition inevitably consequent upon a bombardment, brought such a heavy influence to bear upon the military authorities in favor of the surrender of the city, that partly to be relieved from that influence and partly to get in such a position as will enable them to avoid being penned up in a trap of their own building, the forces have been moved from the immediate city defenses.

An auxiliary force occupies the railroad defenses north-west of the city, while the greater part of the army is now several miles out on the Pascagoula road in this direction. The latter fact no doubt gave rise to the report current here some days ago, and which may have found its way North, that the Rebels had assumed the offensive and were marching to attack our forces here. It seems that they expect our advance to be made on the Pascagoula road. It would seem from this that the enemy has determined, in the event of his being driven from his outside defenses, to make his escape into the interior, or if that cannot be effected, to surrender at once and save the city from damage. If this supposition is correct, it will require no more than a demonstration upon the Mobile and Ohio Railroad at Toulmanville or Whistler Station to cause a retreat from the Pascagoula road. But I diverge from revelation to speculation.

Immense quantities of cotton were stored in different parts of the city up to within the last thirty days. The entrance of our fleet into the Bay, however, dispelled all hopes of getting it out by means of blockade-runners, and, moreover, left it in danger of being captured. It was therefore speedily moved from the warehouses on the Bay, and re-stored in the vicinity of the railroad depot. As soon as a land attack was threatened, every available means was brought into use to run it off to some inland depot. In this the Rebels were only partially successful. Train loads and boat loads were dispatched as fast as possible, until the supposed vicinage to Meridian of three different Union raiding forces frightened them into the temporary abandonment of the road. Subsequently the extraordinary rains that have fallen have rendered the road of comparatively but little utility, and there still remain in the city many thousand bales, which, it is not unsafe to predict, will fall a prey to the rapacious (in a cottonian sense) Yankee army. The Rebels will not destroy what they are unable to get out, for fear of exasperating the Federals—a fact which may be considered fixed, as it has been a prominent feature in all discussions of their proposed policy when the city shall be taken, which discussions are of frequent, but private occurrence.

OPINIONS AND SENTIMENTS OF THE CITIZENS.

The conviction of the citizens of Mobile (the military being, of course, reserved in their conversation and exhibiting a professional confidence which they do not feel) is, that the fall of the city is a fixed feature of the future, which cannot be effaced by any precaution or forcible demonstration of the Confederates. The question with them is not "how shall the city be defended?" but "what course shall we pursue when it is captured?" Such as can get away are leaving daily and taking most of their movable property with them—their intention being to return as soon as the place is surrendered or carried, and place themselves under our protection. It must be understood, however, that those who have left or are leaving the place, are exclusively old men, small boys, women and children; and a few privileged individuals who, by means of wealth or influence of some kind, are permitted to get away before the anticipated day of municipal doom. All others are in the trenches. The popular feeling is undoubtedly for the surrender of the city.

THE REBEL DEFENSES.

Of the defenses of the city and railroad my informant gives me highly interesting information. There are three principal earthworks south-west of the town on the Pascagoula road, with a heavy armament of field and siege pieces. Two miles farther out in this direction the enemy is constructing other light works to be occupied by the picket line. At Toulmanville, north-west of the city, there are two principal fortifications covering the rear of Mobile, and garrisoned by about 1,200 men. At Whistler Station there is an earth work and a small garrison. Beside the ram already mentioned as completed, my informant states that there are two more in course of construction just up the river, one of which might be finished in a month—the other being only commenced. The work on the last two has been stopped for some time either for want of material or from a knowledge that their labor will prove vain.

The other armed vessels are of no moment compared with ours. At Toulmanville, Whistler Station, and in the works on the Pascagoula road, there are in all about 6,000 men, mostly local militia. In the immediate city defenses and in Mobile there are none.

The probabilities seem to be that the place will be captured without much of a fight, if any. I have heard officers of high rank and of standard judgment express this opinion, and wonder why the Rebels do not escape while they have a chance. The retreat of their whole force into the interior would surprise no one. Nothing but positive orders from Richmond (so states my informant,) prevents it. J. L. M.

MARRIED.

DAMON—OTIS—On Tuesday, Feb. 14, at St. Paul's Church, Windsor, Vt., by the Rev. Malcom Douglass, William E. Damon of New-York and Alma C. Otis of Windsor.

DORRANCE—MORRISON—At the residence of the bride's mother, in Jackson, Mich., by the Rev. Dr. Grinnell, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Col. John Locke Dorrance of New-York city, to Miss Harriet E. Morrison of the former place.

KEESE—ANDREWS—On Tuesday, Feb. 14, at Centre Church, New-Haven, Conn., by the Rev. Leonard W. Bacon, D.D., Sidney T. Keese of New-York and Mary E. Andrews of New-Haven.

LORD—POWER—In the city of Hudson, N. Y., on the evening of the 8th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. R. Johnson, George W. T. Lord, esq., of the firm of Lord & Taylor of New-York city, to Miss Mary H. Power of Hudson.

NILES—BENJAMIN—At Stephentown, on Thursday, Feb. 9, by the Rev. J. B. Shaw, Thomas P. Niles of Spencertown, to Mary D., eldest daughter of John E. Benjamin.

DIED.

ALLEN—Killed, at the capture of Fort Fisher, on Sunday, Jan. 15, William Allen, jr., of Co. I, 142d Regiment N. Y. S. V., aged 21 years and 2 months, third son of William and Anna Allen of Hammond, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

BOWNE—At Delhi, Delaware Co., N. Y., on Tuesday, 14th inst., Mrs. Priscilla C., wife of Norwood Bowne, esq., daughter of Samuel S. Berry of Yonkers, and sister of Dr. R. H. Barry of this city, in the 40th year of her age.

BULL—At Hamptonburgh, Orange County, on second day, 13th inst., Jane Bull, widow of the late Ebenezer Bull, and daughter of the late Walt Pearsall.

BUZBY—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 15, Robert E. Buzby, in the 26th year of his age. Philadelphia papers please copy.

CLARK—In Westmoreland, N. Y., on Monday, Feb. 6, of consumption, Matilda Kimball, wife of Parker H. Clark, and eldest daughter of the late George Kimball, U. S. N., of Boston, formerly of Brooklyn, aged 26 years and 11 months.

COLE—At Albany, Feb. 9, 1865, Hattie Burleigh, wife of Augustus G. Cole of that city, and daughter of William H. Burleigh of Brooklyn, aged 23 years.

COLTON—At Chicago, on Wednesday, Feb. 8, Mrs. Susan M. Colton, widow of Calvin Colton, late of this city, in the 54th year of her age. New-Haven Journal please copy.

DAY—At Baltimore, on Tuesday, the 14th inst., Alfred R. Day, for many years a resident of this city, aged 57 years. Vermont papers please copy.

DEVORE—At Louisville, Ky., on Wednesday, Feb. 15, Bessie J., wife of S. H. Devore of Tenn., and eldest daughter of the Rev. Robert G. Dickson, Rector of the Church of the Redemption, East Fourteenth-st., New-York. She died a victim to the barbarity of a band of guerrillas in Georgia.

EMERSON—At Pittsfield, Mass., on Dec. 23, Charles Noble, aged 5 years; on Dec. 27, Jeannie F., aged 3 years, and on Feb. 16, Alice, aged 11 years, children of Charles N. Emerson, United States Assessor, Xth Massachusetts District.

FOBES—Before Petersburg, Va., on Thursday, 9th inst., Capt. Edward A. Fobes, in his 33d year.

GILLESPIE—At Buffalo, on the 9th inst., Virginia Richmond, youngest daughter of Janet R. and the late James Gillespie.

HALL—At Tuckahoe, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 14, Robert J. Hall, only son of James Hall of the former place.

HALL—At New-Rochelle, on Monday, Feb. 13, 1865, of consumption, George Hall, jr., son of George and Anna Maria Hall, in the 41st year of his age.

HOGGS—Suddenly, at Carson City, Nevada, Jan. 18, Granville Sargent, son of Wm. H. and Elizabeth Hoggs of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 26 years and 6 months. Boston papers please copy.

JACKSON—At Caldwell, N. J., on Wednesday, 15th inst., Jane Bartlett, wife of William A. Jackson, aged 45 years.

KIMBER—At Flushing, Fifth day morning, Second month 16th, Rachel, relict of Joshua Kimber, aged 73 years.

LA TOURRETTE—At the Rectory of Trinity Church, Potsdam, on Monday, Feb. 13, in the 61st year of her age, Mrs. Cornelia Ann, relict of the late James La Tourrette of this city.

MARSH—On the morning of Friday, 17th inst., George P. Marsh, in the 29th year of his age, son of the Hon. Geo. P. Marsh, United States Minister at Turin.

MITCHELL—At Fairmount, West Farms, on Monday, 13th inst., Thomas Mitchell, in the 83d year of his age.

ROGERS—On Friday morning, 17th inst., Elizabeth, widow of Dr. Henry Rogers of Ballinglass, County Wicklow, Ireland, and daughter of the late Capt. Grey of H. M. Sixth Dragoons (carbineers), in her 84th year.

ROOSA—At Middletown, Orange Co., N. Y., on Monday, Feb. 13, Anna E. Thomson, wife of James F. Roosa, and daughter of John Thomson.

SELBY—At Morris, Grundy County, Illinois, on Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1865, Captain John Selby, aged 87 years and 20 days, formerly a resident of the City of New-York.

STRONG—Lost at sea, on Sunday, Jan. 8, by the foundering of the steamer Melville, Lieut.-Col. James D. Strong, aged 53 years and 11 days; and his son, J. Lindsey Strong, aged 24 years and 6 days.

TWEEDY—At Pawling, New-York, on Thursday, 16th inst., Cyrus Tweedy, esq.

WYCKOFF—On Thursday, 16th inst., at Queens, L. I., Anna De Forest, wife of the Rev. Mr. Wyckoff and daughter of John I. De Forest.

The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 23, 1865.

The Tribune in London.

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Those having friends in the army will be glad to hear that a Money Order Office has been established by the Post-Office Department at City Point, Virginia. Soldiers and their friends can now transmit money without the possibility of loss. Money orders may be obtained and are payable at the Post-office in this city.

The Internal Revenue for the month of January just past amounted to the enormous sum of $31,076,902 89—over a million of dollars a day, including Sunday! And yet confessedly the machinery for collecting this branch of the nation's income is imperfect and undergoing change. Vast as is that sum of internal revenue, daily and monthly, how light a burden is it to the business of this rich and vigorous nation! And with what patriotic cheerfulness and acquiescence the People pay this tax to preserve their Nation and to maintain democracy.

We understand that the President, after full and free conference with his friends in and out of Congress, has concluded to appoint Hon. HUGH MCCULLOCH of Indiana (now Controller of the Currency) as Secretary of the Treasury, Gov. Morgan having persisted in declining the post. Mr. McCulloch has had an eminent and successful experience as a financier, and emphatically possesses the confidence of the patriotic capitalists of the whole country. Under his auspices, we may hope for a steady improvement in our National Finances and a rapid decline in the premium on Gold.

We hardly need any other evidence than the thick-coming events of every day that the Rebels not only are in most desperate straits but that they know they are. The Confederacy is crumbling from the circumference to the center, and its rulers are collecting together all its force at a central point for one last effort of despair. What their chance of even temporary success is we do not now mean to consider, but the very fact that they are gathering their strength from all quarters for one great blow shows that they have no hope left should they fail in that. We learn, moreover, from authority which we believe to be entirely trustworthy, that the Rebel Senator Foote stated repeatedly on his way from Richmond that in the secret sessions of his fellow members for three months past the Rebel cause was given up as virtually lost. They knew and acknowledged to each other that they were beaten and that none but desperate measures were left for desperate men. The events which we are welcoming every day by salutes and the waving of banners justify his [illegible]

THE CAROLINA CAMPAIGN.

Gen. Sherman occupied Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, on the 17th inst., without resistance. The place fell as Branchville had fallen, because it was not defensible except by a battle; and the enemy are not yet ready for a battle. Each place was enveloped by flanking columns, and the garrison of each was withdrawn as those columns approached. Up to this point, therefore, the campaign through South Carolina scarcely differs from the promenade through Georgia. The Rebels have no army to oppose to Gen. Sherman.

Richmond papers of the 15th reported Gen. Sherman's cavalry at Florence, about 70 miles E. N. E. of Columbia. At nearly the same time, another force of cavalry was operating in the neighborhood of Augusta. Whence it may be understood that Gen. Sherman is covering a region of about a hundred and fifty miles in breadth, and that he extends his right wing, comprising both cavalry and infantry, with the same cautious yet enterprising vigilance which secured him an unmolested march upon Savannah. The enemy may attack where he pleases; he cannot reach the main body of Sherman's army till its outlying detachments have had time to withdraw, and till his whole force has been concentrated. Such is the secure merit of this seemingly adventurous plan of campaign.

Gen. Sherman's strength is so overwhelming that the only probable chance of Rebel success is in surprising his columns in detail, but that is precisely what Gen. Beauregard will find himself unable to do. The entire Rebel force that can be concentrated in Sherman's front has been plausibly estimated at 35,000 men; consisting of the Wilmington garrison, 4,000 men; Hardee's forces, swelled by various detachments that have been called in since Savannah fell, 16,000; and five divisions sent down from Lee's army, 15,000; in all 35,000. It does not appear that this force can be increased from Hood's army, since the movement of that army eastward began too late. The advance did not leave Meridian till January 26; the rear not till Feb. 4; and after reaching Talladega by rail they have a march of nearly 300 miles before they can unite with Beauregard. Long before that is ended, the battle that is to decide the fate of the campaign will have been fought; or it will have been decided that no battle can be fought.

We are to consider therefore the campaign as depending upon the movements of Beauregard, on the one side, with 35,000 men, plus so many as Lee shall venture to spare from the trenches of Petersburg and Richmond. On the other side is Gen. Sherman with a victorious army, the number of which has been stated in more than one Northern newspaper at over 100,000. Suppose it to be only 75,000; who believes that Beauregard with less than half that number will fight a battle? That Branchville, one important railway center; that Columbia, the capital of the State and not less important for its railroad communications; that Florence, also the junction of three railways, have all been evacuated, and that Charleston is abandoned to its fate without a struggle—shows that the State is deemed by the Rebels utterly indefensible.

Beauregard will continue to retire before Sherman's advance till Lee shall be able to resolve on evacuating Petersburg or Richmond, or both. The army which holds these cities has already been so much weakened as to be insecure—witness how near even the last effort against the Southside Railroad came to being successful. Lee is too good a General to send one half his army to be swallowed up by Sherman, and leave the other half to be devoured by Grant. He must decide either to hold Richmond or to throw his undivided strength against Sherman. If he means to fight the battle beyond Raleigh, it will not be long before the army that has beseiged Richmond will occupy its defences.

It is not to be supposed, however, that Gen. Sherman contemplates an uninterrupted march from Savannah to Richmond. He is likely to touch the seacoast in the course of it, or some point near enough to the sea to be a convenient halting place. Were he to move directly toward Richmond, he has a choice of two lines after leaving Columbia; either by way of Charlotte, or by way of Fayetteville. The nearness of the latter to the coast, and the already ascertained presence of Sherman's cavalry at Florence, indicate a choice of the Fayetteville route. Even if Lee, therefore, had resolved upon abandoning Richmond and delivering battle with all his forces in North Carolina, he might well enough wait till the direction of Sherman's march from Columbia had been finally determined. If to Raleigh, the battle will be south of it. If to the sea, it is impossible to fix the probable scene of the decisive struggle.

Some details in regard to Gen. Sherman's movements will be found in the dispatches from Rebel papers. It is plain Columbia was evacuated in great haste, Sherman's approach having been unexpectedly rapid. Part of the Rebel stores were removed; part had to be destroyed. But for neither the whole nor for a part did Sherman arrest his advance. From Columbia he pushed forward at once with his main army, and it looks now as if he took the road to Charlotte, in which direction Beauregard certainly retreated. Charlotte is on the direct road to Raleigh, and as Sherman has a fancy for occupying State capitals, he may mean to bestow the same attention on North Carolina as on South Carolina and Georgia. Meantime the Rebel hints of movements from Newbern and Moorhead City indicate a direct coöperation from the coast with the efforts of Gen. Sherman in the interior, and the activity of Gen. Schofield in front of Wilmington manifests a similar purpose. Beauregard may turn where he will—not a single point but is imminently threatened, and before he can concentrate the fragments of routed and retreating armies which constitute his command, he seems likely to find the last State of the Confederacy passing from under his control and firmly repossessed by the forces of the Union.

Never was the value of time so clearly demonstrated. There are troops enough in the South to make a respectable army were they only united into one coherent force, or had Gen. Sherman only delayed [illegible] till the scattered divisions of Hood and Taylor, and the rest had been able to reach the eastern battle ground—but Gen. Sherman would not delay. He has swept through Carolina as if he were running a race rather than conquering a State, and it is the unparalleled celerity of his movement which, at this moment, makes him the uncontrolled master of North and South Carolina together. Let Beauregard and Lee strain every nerve—they cannot regain the time they have lost, and Sherman is the last man in the world to lose what he has gained. He is to-day twice as strong as any force that can be brought against him till the abandonment of Richmond frees the garrison of that capital. It is possible enough that the completeness and brilliancy of his success thus far may extend and enlarge the plan of his campaign, and that whether or not he originally meant to go to Raleigh before touching the coast, he may at such a moment and with such chances as now present themselves feel himself abundantly able to take the hazard that he would not have projected when his campaign began.

CHARLESTON.

The official dispatches from Mr. Stanton and the letters of our special correspondents received by the Fulton comprise all that is known touching the surrender of Charleston and its occupation by our forces. The rear-guard of the Rebels disappeared on Friday night, and possession of the city was taken by Gen. Gillmore on the following morning. He found a large part of it in flames, the cotton warehouses with several thousand bales of cotton, the arsenals, quartermaster's stores, railway bridges, and two iron-clads having been fired or otherwise destroyed by the enemy. There occurred two terrific explosions as the flames gained ground, and it cannot be doubted that the retiring Rebels deliberately exposed the remaining population to the awful death that they knew must follow from the spread of the fire to the powder stored in the heart of the city. So thoroughly had the work of destruction been planned that it was estimated when the Fulton left that fully two-thirds of the city would be consumed. Gen. Schimmelpfennig was engaged in wholly superfluous efforts to check the conflagration.

The military trophies of the occupation are two hundred guns and a quantity of ammunition. But that is a small matter. The real trophies are Charleston itself and Sumter. No loyal American can hear without a thrill of grateful emotion that the old flag floats again on Fort Sumter—the identical flag which was hauled down when Major Anderson surrendered the fort, and which ever since has been waiting this hour of retributive triumph. Who supposes there is a possibility it can ever again give place to the ensign of Rebellion?

We presume the garrison which evacuated the city was insignificant in numbers. One dispatch says the movement to the rear began three weeks ago. However that may be, it is inconceivable that Hardee or any other General with an ounce of brains should have kept a large force in the city after it was known that Sherman was approaching Branchville, and when it had been decided the place was not to be defended. We cannot suppose therefore that Hardee with his fifteen thousand men has been cut off from Beauregard by the advance of Sherman upon Florence. The latter was at Branchville on the 8th, and his cavalry at Florence—or reported there by a yet unconfirmed statement in the Rebel papers—on the 13th or 14th. The nominal evacuation of Charleston was not till the 17th, at which time there was no possibility of transferring 16,000 men or anything like that number to North Carolina. But to suppose they were then in position to be cut off is to suppose that Hardee had been asleep or lapsed into idiocy while Sherman was marching from Savannah. If Beauregard has really allowed such a gigantic folly to be perpetrated, the Rebels might as well give up at once and own themselves whipped.

FORT ANDERSON—SHERMAN.

We are almost inclined to echo the anticipation of one of our correspondents, and declare that "Wilmington is taken." Certain it is that the seaward defenses of that town, the forts on shore, and the obstructions in the river are falling at such a rate as cannot long leave the city in Rebel hands. If we reckon also the moral effect of Sherman's Carolina successes, and the immediate military influence of his approach upon the flank of Wilmington, we may count upon its very speedy evacuation. The forces of Hoke will be wanted elsewhere more urgently than on the coast, and Beauregard if he means to get his army in hand knows well he must do it without delay. Everything points therefore to an abandonment of Wilmington.

The capture of Fort Anderson calls for no special remark further than that the inability of the Rebels to hold it is a remarkable evidence of their weakness. It is described by our correspondents, whose letters will be found in other columns, as a work of great extent and strength, not inferior to Fort Fisher, and apparently incapable of successful assault. The Navy shelled it on the 17th and 18th, eliciting feeble and uncertain reply. On the night of the 18th it was evacuated, Gen. Schofield's movement in the rear proving too late to cut off the garrison. The navy opened fire next morning but ceased operations on the display of a white flag on the parapet of the deserted work. A daring reconnoissance by Lieut. Cushing discloses the fact that after passing Fort Anderson the river is open to the Navy nearly all the way to Wilmington.

—Gen. Sherman's advance is reported to have reached Camden, forty miles north of Columbia, on Saturday the 18th. But Camden, instead of being forty miles north, is twenty-eight miles north-east of Columbia, and the whole story lacks authenticity. If true that he is at Camden, then Gen. Sherman is resuming his usual method of advance. He has already been heard of at Winnsboro and at Florence, and is manifestly covering so much ground and showing so many heads of columns that the true direction of his march is [illegible]

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The Amendment of the Federal Constitution, abolishing and prohibiting Human Slavery throughout our country, which was proposed in Congress and adopted by a two-thirds vote in either House, has already been approved and ratified by the Legislatures of sixteen States (including *loyal* Old Virginia) as follows:

1.	February 1.	ILLINOIS—Senate and House.
2.	February 2.	MICHIGAN—Senate and House.
3.	February 1.	MARYLAND—House; 3d, Senate.
4.	February 2.	RHODE ISLAND—Senate and House.
5.	February 2.	NEW-YORK—Senate; 3d, Assembly.
6.	February 3.	MASSACHUSETTS—Senate and House.
7.	February 3.	PENNSYLVANIA—Senate and House.
8.	February 7.	WEST VIRGINIA—Senate and House.
9.	February 7.	MISSOURI—Senate and House.
10.	February 8.	MAINE—Senate and House.
11.	February 8.	VIRGINIA—Senate; 9th, House.
12.	February 8.	OHIO—Senate and House.
13.	February 8.	MINNESOTA—Senate and House.
14.	February 8.	KANSAS—Senate and House.
15.	February 10.	INDIANA—Senate; 13th, House.
16.	February 16.	NEVADA—Senate and House.
17.	February 21.	WISCONSIN—Senate and House.

REJECTED.

1.	February 8.	DELAWARE—Senate and House.

States yet to Vote:

CONNECTICUT,	IOWA,
VERMONT,	CALIFORNIA,
NEW-JERSEY,	OREGON,
KENTUCKY,	ARKANSAS,
TENNESSEE,	LOUISIANA,
NORTH CAROLINA,	ALABAMA,
SOUTH CAROLINA,	MISSISSIPPI,
GEORGIA,	TEXAS—17.
FLORIDA.	

—We hope to announce its ratification by every State, Delaware included, within the next two years.

"STATE RIGHTS: A Photograph from the Ruins of Ancient Greece; with appended dissertations on the Ideas of Nationality, of Sovereignty, and of the Right of Revolution. By Prof. TAYLER LEWIS of Union College," is, in our view, by far the most striking and memorable essay evolved by our great struggle. Unlike most others, it has little to say of Slavery, and that little incidentally, while it deals with the pretended Right of Secession and the doctrines which underlie it with eminent originality, profundity, fearlessness and force. A new and much improved edition has just been issued, which we mean henceforth to keep for sale at this office; and we urge those who would provoke meditation or satisfy inquiry with regard to the ideas and principles which underlie our Republican and Federal system to procure and study it thoughtfully. Price 25 cents; by mail, post paid, 30 cents.

From Cuba.

From Havana we learn that the United States gunboats Proteus, Commander Surfeld, and Iuka, Commander Rodgers, were lying in port awaiting repairs. The blockade-running steamer Denbeigh arrived from Galveston on the 6th. The blockade-runner Col. Lamb arrived on the 10th in distress. Seventeen blockade runners were in port on the 15th inst.

FROM WILMINGTON.

CAPTURE OF FORT ANDERSON.

OUR FORCES MOVING ON WILMINGTON.

A Reconnoissance toward the City—Sharp Fighting.

On the 10th inst. Gen. Schofield, who lately arrived at Fort Fisher with troops from Gen. Thomas, and assumed command at that point, ordered a reconnoissance in the direction of Wilmington. Our special correspondent at Fort Fisher says that since the arrival of his troops, not an hour, day or night, has been lost. The navy, as well as the army tugs and small steamers, coöperated in landing the troops, horses and stores. With his characteristic promptness and energy Gen. Schofield ordered a reconnoissance in force, in order to ascertain the position and strength of the enemy. His own immediate command, so lately landed from the fatigues of a long march and a stormy sea voyage, were placed in reserve, and those of Gen. Terry, already familiar with the ground, were employed to make the reconnoissance. The troops of General Paine occupied the left, and those of Gen. Ames the right. About 9½ o'clock a. m. firing commenced from Gen. Paine's troops, who steadily advanced towards the Rebel intrenched work, and for nearly an hour the firing was pretty continuous and heavy. The Rebels were driven from their advanced line of rifle pits and fell back under cover of their main line. Meantime on the extreme right, but separated from coöperation with the left by swamps and dense thickets, Gen. Ames, with Cols. Daggett and Johnson as brigade commanders, was attacking the enemy's left. The Rebels skirmished sharply along the line of the Sound, but a sudden dash of the Third New-Hampshire, led by Capt. Trickey, through an almost impenetrable thicket, over swampy ground, carried their first line complete by flanking the force which held it, and compelling the surrender of some sixty men. This was the chief success of the day. The conduct of the colored troops secured general admiration for their steadiness and courage. They had over sixty men wounded, five of them officers, and one officer—Lieut. Edward Fields of the 6th—killed. They left some twelve or fifteen killed on the field. Capt. Scott, late on Gen. Pennypacker's staff, was shot dead while reconnoitering in front of the Rebel line. He was held in high esteem by his associates in the Army. The enemy had constructed a military railroad across the swampy tract of country lying between the ocean and Cape Fear River, running nearly due north and south. This road was used by General Ames for advancing his division. In front, on the Cape Fear side, the enemy had a battery which they opened about 2½ o'clock p. m., firing down the road. Some of the shells struck near Gens. Paine and Ames while they were conferring near the road. The naval vessels on the ocean side, as well as the monitor Montauk and the gunboats before named, kept up a pretty regular shelling of the enemy's lines throughout the day. The object of the reconnoissance had been accomplished by 4 o'clock p. m., and the firing upon our side ceased. The wounded were carefully carried off the field and their wounds dressed. They were subsequently placed on board the hospital-ship Spaulding. After dark the Rebel battery operated from Fort Anderson, and kept up a vigorous shelling for half an hour or more. Two or three were wounded by the shells from the fort.

Later News—The Bombardment of Fort Anderson—Union Raids.

Dates from Wilmington on the 18th, published in the Richmond papers of the 20th, say that Fort Anderson was furiously shelled on the afternoon of the 17th. The shelling continued nearly all night, and was resumed on the morning of the 18th. It was reported that a land force had attacked the fort, but they were repulsed. The telegraph operator at Weldon reported on the 19th that a raid from Washington or Newbern, N. C., was in progress, the supposed destination of the raiders being Rocky Mount Station, on the Wilmington road, in Edgecomb County. A movement of the Yankees was also reported in heavy force upon Kinston, N. C., and it was supposed in Rebel official quarters that Foster's raid was also reported in the direction of Tarborough. The force moving from Newbern has 50 or 60 pieces of artillery.

The Capture of Fort Anderson—Our Troops Moving on Wilmington.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1865.

Fort Anderson was captured on Sunday by Gen. Schofield and Admiral Porter. Most of the garrison escaped toward Wilmington, though the fort and all the guns were left in good condition.

The army was following on toward Wilmington, accompanied by two monitors, and it was expected by the messenger that Wilmington would be in our possession on Monday.

Official Report.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1865.

The Navy Department has received the following from Admiral Porter:

U. S. FLAG-SHIP MALVERN, CAPE FEAR RIVER, Feb. 19, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report the surrender or evacuation of Fort Anderson.

Gen. Schofield advanced from Smithville with 8,000 men on the 17th inst. At the same time I attacked the works by water, placing the monitor Montauk close to the works, and enfilading them with the Pawtucket, Lenafee, Unadilla and Pequot, the tide and wind not allowing more vessels to get under fire. The fort answered pretty briskly, but quieted down by sunset.

On the 18th, at 8 o'clock, I moved up closer with the Montauk leading, followed by the Mackinaw, Huron, Sassacus, Pontoosuc, Maratanza, Lenafee, Unadilla, Pawtucket, Osceola, Shawmut, Seneca, Wyack, Chippewa and Little Ada, and kept up a heavy fire throughout the day until late in the afternoon.

The enemy's batteries were silenced by 3 o'clock, though we kept up the fire until dark. We also fired through the night.

In the meantime Gen. Schofield was working on the rear of the Rebels to cut them off. The latter did not wait for the army to surround them, but left in the night, taking five or six pieces of light artillery with them, and everything else of any value.

At daylight this morning, some of our troops that were near by went in and hoisted the flag on the ramparts, when the firing ceased from the monitors.

There were ten heavy guns in Fort Anderson, and a quantity of ammunition.

We lost but three killed and five wounded.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

DAVID D. PORTER, Rear-Admiral.

To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

The Advance Toward Wilmington—Attack on Fort Anderson by the Navy—The Fire of the Fort Silenced—The Movement of Our Land Forces—The Occupation of the Fort—Cannon Captured—The Road to the City Opened.

From Our Special Correspondent.

FORT ANDERSON, N. C., Feb. 19, 1865.

At the hour of rosy dawn, the first rays of the sun as it rises from its ocean bed shed their blushes across the eastern sky, and kiss the folds of the American flag floating over Fort Anderson—another splendid trophy to the combined valor of the Army and Navy—beneath those starry folds (flag of the 116th Ohio), sits your correspondent, upon the parapet of the fort, which, but a half hour ago, was taken possession of by the Second Division of the Twenty-third Army Corps, the same troop with whom your correspondent marched from Knoxville, Tenn., to Atlanta, Georgia, under the guiding genius of Sherman and Schofield. Here, after performing a journey by sea and land of 1,500 miles, from the gory fields of Franklin and Nashville. With the troops of Gen. Cox of the Third Division, three days after landing upon the shores of North Carolina, they walk into one of the oldest and strongest forts which the Rebels have constructed for the defense of Wilmington. Another, and the chief land obstruction between our forces and that important place has been carried, and the troops of the Twenty-third Corps, while I write, are filing into the works with cheer after cheer for the dear old flag.

It is a work of great extent, covering nearly as much ground as that of Fort Fisher; it is a work of immense strength; its sea front, like that work, being a series of large mounds or traverses rising 25 to 30 feet above the waters of Cape Fear River, on which it fronts, to the north-east, and extending in alternating mounds, traverses, angles, embrasures and ditches, inclosing an area of about four square miles. Its importance is greatly enhanced when I state that it is connected with a system of river obstructions, chevaux de frise, torpedoes, etc., which it would have been *impossible* to pass while held by the enemy, and also commands the right of the enemy's strong line of works on the opposite peninsula, side of the Cape Fear River. The capture of this fort, which is the key of their position, necessitates the evacuation of that work, now, or until yesterday, held by Gen. Hoke's division, and the retirement of the whole of Gen. Bragg's forces to a point nearer to Wilmington. Will it be a more defensible one than this? In fact, there are reports, and appearances seem to warrant their truth, that Hoke has already fallen back. The way is therefore open for an advance on Wilmington, by both the army and navy. The torpedoes which were placed in the channel-way, intended to be exploded by means of galvanic batteries and also by impact or percussion, are already being cleared away by the boats of the navy. A keyed instrument—part of a battery—is found in a snug bomb-proof, connecting with insulated wires running into the channel; but the wires are found to be disconnected, and the soldiers have hauled them out upon the beach. It is now supposed that the Rebel commander of Fort Anderson exploded the infernal machines last night, when the quaker monitor, constructed by Captain Cushing, and sent past the fort on the flood-tide, floated in solemn and mysterious grandeur by the Rebel work. The running of the battery by this mock monitor, combined with the attack of the troops of the Twenty-third Corps in front, and probably more than all, by the flank movement of the Third Division under Gen. Cox, and the division of Gen. Ames of the Twenty-fourth Corps, caused the enemy to abandon the position. They fought most tenaciously all day yesterday, under a galling fire from the troops of the Second and Third Divisions, Twenty-third Corps, which, at an early hour advanced to within a short distance of the work, driving in the Rebel outposts and skirmishers, and intrenched. Col. Moore, who commanded at Green River, Ky., when John Morgan with over 3,000 men demanded his surrender with less than 300, but who couldn't see it, and refused, because the Fourth of July wasn't a proper day to surrender on—commanded the Second Division—and finally, upon the withdrawal of Gen. Jack Casement, to move with the Third Division round upon the enemy's flank, he took charge of the entire operations in front of the work. Col. Henderson, of the Third Brigade Third Division, held the right, with one regiment; the 65th Indiana advanced as skirmishers. The troops moved forward at 7 o'clock a. m., and by 8 o'clock began skirmishing with and driving in the Rebel outposts. They fell back to rifle-pits considerably in advance of the main work, and under cover of the guns of the fort, which soon opened with the Whitworth guns and light artillery commanding the open field in front. Our main line was not advanced so as to be seen by the enemy, but kept carefully concealed. The 65th Indiana, having the Henry rifle, pushed forward and obtained an advanced line, which they intrenched, the troops of the Second Brigade Second Division following in close company, and officers and men vieing with each other in throwing up breastworks with whatever they could bring into requisition for the purpose. Tin plates, cups, sticks and hands were kept busy until a sufficient temporary protection was formed, when spades, shovels, etc., which Col. Moore had ordered forward from Smithville arrived, and enabled the men to complete a handsome breastwork across nearly the whole front of the Rebel work. [illegible] troops advanced to attack, the Montauk moved up, supported by the Lenape, Mackinaw, Sassacus, Huron, Unadilla, Pawtuxet, Pontoosuc, Osceola, Shawmut, Seneca, Nyack, Mariatanga, Little Ada and Chippewa, and opened a slow and deliberate fire upon the work.

The shells of the Montauk did great execution; and in fact, the accuracy of the whole Navy fire was such as to greatly demoralize the Rebel gunners, and drive them from all but a few of their lighter guns in the center and right of their work, which was partially concealed from observation aboard the naval vessels by wood.

The fire was kept up until late in the afternoon, and the Montauk and Lenape continued to fire at moderate intervals during the night.

The Rebels finally fell back inside of their main work in anticipation of a general charge upon the fort; but finding that we were only advancing our lines steadily, with some ulterior object, they crept out again, and maintained a sharp fire until dark. Their batteries, for the greater part of the day, kept up a furious shelling, by which the larger part of the wounded received their injuries. The casualties, however, were comparatively few, not amounting to more than twenty, all told. Of these, eleven were in the 65th Indiana. A list will be sent. They were conveyed, at an early hour this morning, on board the hospital ship, where they will have every comfort and attention.

THE MOVEMENT ON THE FLANK.

Gen. Schofield having accomplished all that he had contemplated by this demonstration in front, about 3 o'clock p. m. withdrew the whole of the Third Division and sent it around upon the other road, where he had arranged to have Gen. Ames's Division of the Twenty-fourth Corps meet them and march together, to come in upon the north side of the fort, the only place at which the enemy could escape. Gen. Cox had provided himself in advance with competent guides to conduct his column by the intricate roads leading through this part of the country; and by the middle of the afternoon he was in motion, with Cockrell's battery of Rodman's guns. He had as yet made no use whatever of this battery, and the enemy had no reason to suppose that there was any artillery with the column. During the heat of the engagement the band of the 104th Ohio kept up a constant serenade of patriotic music. The Rebels, determined not to be outdone, also posted a brass band upon the parapet of their work, which discoursed opposition melody. Among the more conspicuous tunes was recognized a favorite Southern air—"Who's been here while I've been gone."

Three prisoners, who were captured during the advance of our men, represented that the enemy had been reënforced during the night. But we do not know that this is correct.

Gen. Cox was soon engaged with the Rebel pickets, who, no doubt, sent word to Gen. Haygood of his advance upon the rear of his work.

The combined movement had the effect to so demoralize them that they concluded to abandon the work—which they did about 3 o'clock this morning. Col. Moore being confident that the enemy had evacuated, ordered his men to charge the works and open fire, which they did about 4 o'clock. They captured about 20 prisoners, officers and men, the rest had got away.

Capt. Morrison of the 23d Michigan, reported at an early hour to Col. Moore that the Rebels were moving artillery out of the work.

We have eleven pieces of heavy artillery all in good condition. None were spiked. They were evidently left in a great hurry.

Gen. Hoke also fell back simultaneously to another position.

The way is open to Wilmington. The gun-boats will be able to reach within shelling distance of the place.

Firing was heard up the river at sunrise this morning, and it was hoped that Gen. Cox had intercepted and captured all or at least a part of the escaped garrison. The Navy is moving up. R. B.

GEN. GRANT'S OPERATIONS.

Information from the Army of the Potomac states that a dispatch of the 10th inst., announcing the execution of James L. Hicks was a mistake, as his sentence was suspended by the President until further orders. All is quiet. Occasional artillery duels, however, take place between the batteries near the Appomattox. Deserters from the Rebel army have been quite numerous for some time past, no less than 25 coming within our lines on the 15th inst. They presented their usual dirty, ragged and hungry appearance. Their first question almost always is, "Where can we get rations?"

Our special correspondent with the Army of the James writes on the 16th inst. that another installment of one thousand Union prisoners was landed by the Rebel authorities at Cox's Landing, on the 15th, and were thence marched to Varina, where they were embarked on Col. Mulford's steamer and conveyed down the river. In their appearance they presented the usual evidences of ill-treatment, and on reaching our lines gave vent to their joy and gratitude at their deliverance by prolonged cheering. Another deserter from the enemy in the person of a young lieutenant, an aid on the staff of Lieut.-Col. Robert D. Minor, commanding the Navy and Ordnance Department at Richmond, came into our lines on Sunday morning last accompanied by his wife. The young man is a native of Savannah, Georgia, and confesses that he left Richmond to avert the penalty of death, which would no doubt have been awarded him for the offense of running men into our lines, a business which he had followed for several months, and in which he states he had been making from $4,000 to $5,000 in Confederate money weekly. He states that negroes and others have during the past six months amassed large fortunes in the hazardous business of running men through the Rebel lines. In the capacity of aid he had frequently visited the Rebel flotilla in the James, and at the time of the late raid was on board the Virginia, which he represents as by far the most formidable vessel of the fleet, being coated with 11 inches of iron plating and carrying eight guns, one of which carries an 19 and another a 11-inch shot. He states that the new ram Jeff. Davis is nearly finished, and that when he left Richmond she was receiving her armament of 14 heavy guns. Although she is the largest of the Rebel rams, he regards the Virginia as the most effective vessel in the Rebel navy, owing to the caliber of her guns and the thickness of her plating. The pirate Semmes, now commanding the Virginia, is spoken of as the commander of the Jeff. Davis, when ready for service. He is firm in the belief that the rams will visit us again at an early day, and thinks the Virginia capable of demolishing any vessel of our navy, the Ironsides included. All the naval machinery in Richmond has been sent to Selma and other points south, and he thinks the evacuation of Richmond within sixty days highly probable.

FRIDAY, Feb. 17.—Deserters from the Rebel army, arriving at headquarters, state that this morning between 12 and 1 o'clock, a company from each of the regiments of Stewart's Brigade of Pickett's Division, were sent out to advance their picket line about 150 yards, in order to strengthen as well as straighten their line on the Bermuda Hundred front, opposite the position held by the Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery. On being discovered they were fired upon by our pickets, and after about twenty shots they retired to their own lines. The party making the attempt are reported as having been supplied with intrenching tools to throw up works for the defense, and when fired upon retreated in the utmost disorder, not waiting to return our fire. Their loss, if any, is unknown.

Richmond papers of the 17th say that between two and three o'clock on Wednesday morning there was some mortar firing on the Petersburg lines, near the Appomattox. This was something of a novelty as for months past mortar firing has been discontinued. With this exception nothing of interest has occurred. Scouts from Grant's army report all quiet without the enemy's lines.

SUNDAY, Feb. 19.—Deserters are constantly coming in, and are more numerous than for a long time. They have averaged over seventy a day [illegible] the past week, among them several officers. The utmost despondency prevails through their ranks since the late fight, and they seem determined to keep the field no longer, as they claim they can never gain their independence, and see no reason why they should remain and be killed. They also say that deserting is so general to the rear of their own lines that Lee has issued an order to arrest every man found half a mile away from his camp or post. One man said his company was thirty strong a week ago, but that fifteen had disappeared since, ten to the United States and five to their homes. Many of the deserters bring in their arms with them. A flag of truce appeared in front of the Second Corps on Saturday, asking for the bodies of some Rebel officers killed at the late battle of Hatcher's Run. Their request was finally granted and their bodies conveyed to the Rebel lines. John Hoefler, of the 134th New-York, was executed on Friday for desertion.

Quiet in the Army of the James—List of Rebel Officers Exchanged—Their Appearance—Capt. Morgan, Brother of Morgan the Guerrilla Chief, Among the Number.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE JAMES, Feb. 21, 1865.

The lines of Maj.-Gen. Ord's army still remain quiet. The usual number of deserters are received nightly. The weather is clear and moderately cold, but the roads are still very heavy.

REBEL OFFICERS EXCHANGED.

The following officers came up to Varina last night, and will be returned to Dixie to-day:

Brig.-Gen. Adam R. Johnson of Kentucky.
Col. McSpadden of Alabama.
Col. John Morris of Kentucky.
Col. Lankford of ———.
Col. Jones of Fifty-seventh North Carolina Regiment.
Maj. Steele of Kentucky.
Capt. C. H. Morgan of Kentucky.
Capt. Spaulding of Kentucky.
Asst. Surgeon W. H. Poindexter, of Forty-fifth Tenn. Regt.
Lieut. Moore of Alabama.
Lieut. Wardlaw of South Carolina.
Lieut. Clark of Eighteenth Mississippi Regiment.

The prisoners looked hale and hearty, and bore no evidence of their long imprisonment, with the exception, perhaps, of Gen. Johnson, who seemed to be suffering from ill health. Gen. J. is totally blind, having lost both of his eyes in the engagement in Southern Kentucky, where he was taken prisoner.

The best-dressed, handsomest and jolliest of the Rebel squad, was Capt. Morgan, a brother of the dead guerrilla of that name, and formerly a member of his staff. He was captured in Morgan's Ohio raid, and has been in confinement ever since. When informed of the evacuation of Charleston he exhibited no surprise, saying that he had expected it long ago.

Considerable firing occurred opposite our Bermuda front yesterday, but with no important result to either side. T. C. G.

GEN. SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS.

The Very Latest from Gen. Sherman—His Advance at Camden, Forty Miles North of Columbia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1865.

A special dispatch to *The Bulletin*, from Washington, says:

It is said that Rebel papers announce Gen. Sherman's advance to have reached Camden, forty miles north of Columbia, on Saturday.

Arrival of a Dispatch-Bearer in Washington.

Major Stolbrand, Chief of Artillery of the Fifteenth Corps of Gen. Sherman's Army, arrived in Washington on the 16th, bringing dispatches to the Government. He says Gen. Sherman's plans are not generally known in his own army although he has the

entire confidence. It was General Blair's division which defeated the enemy at River's Bridge, the soldiers wading to their waists to make the attack. It was clear that Sherman was moving large columns to the right and left, of east and west, of Branchville. A little to the northward of that point is a fine, high, fertile and productive section of country, easily traversed, with good roads, and abounding in supplies. On the route to Columbia he traversed the districts of Orangeburg and Richland—a region unsurpassed in the whole land for wealth and abundance.

Savannah Items.

The steamship Arago, from Savannah, arrived at this port on the 15th inst. Gen. Foster and his family are passengers in the Arago. The Arago's officers report: "On the evening of the 11th, when off Charleston, saw and heard very sharp and continuous firing. The Savannah papers report everything quiet in that city. The stores were all open, and business was very prosperous. James McHenry, formerly a prominent merchant, of the firm of James Anderson & Co., died on the 6th inst. On the 7th inst., John Dready, private, Company B, 33th Massachusetts Volunteers, was shot by James Welford of Company E, 18th Indiana Volunteers, for refusing to obey orders. The transport steamer R. E. Lee was accidentally sunk in the Savannah River on the 6th inst., and one of General Kilpatrick's orderlies (named Cook) was drowned. The steamer was loaded with 200,000 rations, all of which, excepting the beef and pork, which can be removed from the wreck, will be a total loss to the Government. The House in which John C. Calhoun was born and lived, situated on Braddock's Point, was recently accidentally destroyed by fire. The 4th Massachusetts Cavalry had destroyed the town of Gillersonville in retaliation for the hanging of a Union colored soldier, who had formerly been a slave of one of the inhabitants.

The Exchange of Prisoners—No More Funds or Supplies to be sent South—Important Statement.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1865.

The following has been received from Major Mulford:

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE JAMES, Feb. 22, 1865.

To the Agent of the Associated Press: I will thank you to make the following announcement through the Press: In consideration of a general exchange and speedy delivery of all prisoners held in the South, it is deemed inexpedient to forward after this date either funds or supplies to any person now in captivity. Such parcels or remittances as may have accumulated since the last shipment, or may hereafter arrive, will be returned to the shippers. JOHN E. MULFORD, Lieut.-Col. and Assistant General of Exchange.

Arrival of Exchanged Prisoners.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1865.

The American's special dispatch from Annapolis says 150 paroled officers, and 275 men, have arrived there from Richmond, all in a wretched condition. Three hundred of them have been carried to the hospital.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1865.

THE TAX BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee are rapidly completing their revision of the tax bill, and to-day heard parties who are trying to get Petroleum exempted.

GEN. HOOKER.

Gen. Hooker is here, and, rumor has it, is to have a command in the field.

FREEING THE FAMILIES OF SLAVES.

Senator Wilson's bill, to set free the families of all soldiers in the armies, which passed to-day, it is estimated, will free from 40,000 to 50,000 women and children, most of whom are in Kentucky.

REJOICING OVER VICTORIES.

At noon to-day a salute was fired in honor of the victories, from every fort around Washington. From the tops of public buildings hundreds of people watched the white clouds of smoke rising from the chain of forts that completely encircle the city; every available flag to be found was unfurled from public and private buildings, and news coming at noon of the capture of Fort Anderson, and the probable evacuation of Wilmington, made every one feel jubilant.

Legislative Matters.

Our Albany correspondent says that the action of the Supervisors and corporate authorities of New-York in relation to the removal of the Capitol to that City was officially communicated to the Legislature on the 15th. The idea of transferring the seat of Government of the State to the actual metropolis of the country has charms for a large proportion of the members which are almost irresistible; and the munificent offer now communicated to the State authorities will add weight to the arguments in favor of the change. One important question, however, does not seem as yet to have occurred to any one, and that is, what inducement has the city of New-York to bid the magnificent price of $5,000,000 to effect the desired change.

In regard to the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, our correspondent says that notwithstanding the Legislature is generally understood fully to have ratified, so far as this State is concerned, the great amendment, it still is, and bids fair to be for some time to come, the subject of discussion. The ratification which followed so promptly upon the action of Congress was in the shape of a joint resolution, but grave doubts being entertained whether this mode of action is valid for the purposes intended, a bill has been introduced in order to give the ratification the force of a law. In a recent debate on this bill, Mr. Pratt, a young Democratic member from Suffolk County, made an elaborate speech, announcing his attention to vote for it.

The Assembly bill legalizing the past action of counties and towns in the matter of issuing bonds for bounties and commutations, brought up the old disputes which raged so fiercely last year in reference to the bonds of Richmond County and the City of Utica. After an animated discussion the Assembly rejected the amendment which proposed to exclude the two cases named, thus reversing the action of last year.

A VETERAN.—James Ferguson, born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1771, landed at Philadelphia in 1784, and has now been for fully eighty years a resident of Barnet, Vermont, where he walked four miles, at the ripe age of 93, to deposit his vote for Lincoln and Johnson last November. He has voted at every one of our Presidential elections since Washington's first. Being worth about $2,000, and still hale and hearty, he takes a keen interest in public affairs, is a subscriber of many years to THE TRIBUNE, contributes generously to benevolent enterprises for the relief of our gallant soldiers, and buys two Histories of the War—"The American Conflict" being the latest. Such a man can never be poor. We trust he may yet live to see our country again at peace, with her flag floating proudly over every foot of territory between the St. John and the Rio Grande, and not one slave beneath its folds.

BULL'S HEAD.—Our beef-eating readers will doubtless look with no little satisfaction at the report of the cattle market this week, to see what a grand tumble the speculators have had from the top round of a high ladder they had mounted during the stoppage of cattle trains from the West by the great snow storms. If butchers are at all disposed to second the downward movement, we shall, after another week of supply equal to the present, see beef at a price somewhere within reason. The decline this week has been from two to six cents a pound, and there is a fair chance for another of the same sort next week.

[Advertisement.]

AN ESTABLISHED REMEDY.—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are widely known as an established remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, and other troubles of the THROAT and LUNGS. Their good reputation and extensive use have brought out imitations, represented to be the same. OBTAIN only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES."

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE contains all the Editorial articles, not merely local in character; Literary Reviews and Art Criticisms; Letters from our large corps of war correspondents; Foreign and Domestic Letters; Special and Associated Press Telegraphic Dispatches; a careful and complete Summary of Foreign and Domestic News; Exclusive Reports of the Proceedings of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute; Talks about Fruit, and other Horticultural and Agricultural Information; Stock, Financial, Cattle, Dry Goods and General Market Reports, which are published in The Daily Tribune. It frequently contains articles which the great pressure of advertisements will not permit us to put in the Daily Edition. The Semi-Weekly Tribune also gives,

IN THE COURSE OF A YEAR,

THREE OR FOUR

OF THE

BEST AND LATEST POPULAR NOVELS

BY LIVING AUTHORS.

The cost of these alone, if bought in book-form, would be from six to eight dollars. If purchased in the English Magazines from which they are carefully selected, the cost would be three or four times that sum. Nowhere else can so much current intelligence and permanent literary matter be had at so cheap a rate as in The Semi-Weekly Tribune.

Those who believe in the principles and approve of the character of THE TRIBUNE can increase its power and influence by joining with their neighbors in forming clubs to subscribe for THE SEMI-WEEKLY Edition. It will in that way be supplied to them at the lowest price for which such a paper can be printed. Persons residing in the city can find no more valuable journal to send to their country friends.

[Advertisement.]

"A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER."

And nothing is so beautiful as a picture of health.

Headache, Nervous Pains, Sour Stomach, Distress after Eating, Prostrating Weakness, Disinclination for Society, Mental Despondency, &c., are the rule rather than the exception with the human family, and have stamped their effects upon us all. The most effective, gentle, sudden and agreeable remedy is the PLANTATION BITTERS prepared by P. H. DRAKE & Co., of New-York.

Mercutio said of his wound,
"*It was not as deep as a well, or as wide*
As a gate, but it would do."
PLANTATION BITTERS will not raise the dead,
But they cure the sick, exalt the depressed,
Add a rose tint charm to the social circle,
And render life a thing to be enjoyed.
Also, the thing itself is quite enjoyable.
Never was searching Tonic in such pleasant shape.
Tender youth, declining age, the mind
O'er wrought by mental care, most gentle females,
And the wreck of men, all find these Bitters
The balm of life and source of health.
Delay not a trial. Conveniently deposited
In every town wherever civilization extends,
It can be obtained, true, genuine and sure.

[Advertisement.]

GOV. FENTON, of N. Y.; EDWARD EVERETT, the Orator; Major Davidson, the Patriot; Aristotle, the Philosopher; Charles Fourier, the Socialist; W. H. Fry, the composer. With Portraits and Biographies. The Races of Men; Caucasians, Mongolians, Ethiopians, American Indians, and Malayans, with Grouped portraits of each Race, and a Map. Seventeen Illustrations. Given in the MARCH No. of the ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Now ready.

The same No. contains PHYSIOGNOMY, or "signs of character," Love under Difficulties, Fore-seeing, and "Seeing at Sea," "Working together for Good," by Rev. H. W. Beecher. Ruling by Love. Experience of a Teacher. Light Gymnastics. The INSCRUTABLE; Our right to Reason; How we CHANGE; How the Brain molds the Cranium; The Head conforms to the Character. With answers to correspondents, etc. An excellent Number. Only 20 cts., by first post. Newsmen have it. The Pictorial Double No's. for January, February and March sent for 60 cts., or $2 a year. Address Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT IT WAS THAT CHANGED MISS FLORA MCFLIMSEY FROM A FRIVOLOUS GIRL INTO A SENSIBLE WOMAN.

I.

"Oh May!" said Miss Flora McFlimsey one day,
"We must buy no more goods of importers, they say;
We must study economy—saving must try;
So a sewing machine, I'm determined to buy.
Now which is the best? pray tell, for you know,
You have tried every kind; *you do nothing* but sew.
Which is your favorite? mind I do n't tell fibs."
May answered *instanter*, "Why WILLCOX & GIBBS."

II.

"'T is a dear little beauty, a bright busy bee;
The shape is exactly a capital G.
You can learn all its ways in a single half-hour,
And feel that you've gained an all-conquering power,
'T is so noiseless and neat! 't is a sweet little elf;
To the rich it brings ease; for the poor it makes pelf.
I never have now that sharp pain in the ribs;
And I owe this great comfort to WILLCOX & GIBBS."

III.

Miss Flora, entranced, not a moment would wait,
But drove down Broadway to five hundred and eight.
In she flounced, in she flourished—but through all her primking,
A look in her face showed that she had been *thinking*.
She bought a machine; then homeward she hied,
A little child's apron for practice she tried,
And would you believe it? two nice little bibs
She made in two hours on WILLCOX & GIBBS.

IV.

Absorbed and delighted, no note did she take
Of time, or the lover who came in its wake.
For her lover he was, that great muff Master Willie,
With mustache all wax, and expression all silly.
In vain did he scold her, and swear like a Turk,
'Gainst the dignity, beauty, and goodness of *work*.
She's all changed! What has done it? *I never tell fibs*,
'T is that magical *letter* of WILLCOX & GIBBS.

[Advertisement.]

Do not waste your money buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts whose lack of brains compels them to attempt IMITATION, *even to the advertisement*. If you want the full value of your money, see in another column: "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

[Advertisement.]

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY,

APPROVED BY THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

For Coughs, Colds, Bronchial and Tubercular Consumption, Scrofula and General Debility. The most mild, bland and nutritious form in which Cod Liver Oil can be used, and with more benefit secured to the patient by a single teaspoonful of this Jelly than by double the quantity of the clear or unjellified Oil. For sale by E. H. TRUEX, WHOLESALE DRUGGIST, No. 15 BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

[Advertisement.]

D. T. WASHBURN, sole manufacturer of CRANDALL'S PATENT SPRING HORSE, Factory No. 139 East Twenty-sixth-st., New-York. Children's Carriages, Gigs, Propellers, Perambulators, Rockers, Sleighs, &c., constantly on hand and made to order.

[Advertisement.]

FEMALE COMPLAINTS should be cured, as they surely can be, by a few doses of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 21.

U. S. 6s '67.	Shoe & L. Bank	N. Y. Central.
1,000......130½	10.........107½	105..........113
U. S. 6s '81, reg.	Fourth N. Bk.	300..........113¼
10,000......111	20..........102	100....s10 113
U.S.6s '81 Coup.	Imp. & Trs. Bk.	100..........114
20,000......111	47..........108	100..........114¼
U.S. 6s 5-20 reg.	American Gold.	100..........114¼
2,000......110	20,000......197	Erie.
U. S. 6s 5-20 Cp.	5,000..s10.196	100..........73¼
120,000....111	40,000..s30.195¼	100....b30. 73¼
50,000....c111¼	10,000..s30.195	200..........73¼
79,000.n.is.110¼	Canton Co.	1,400........73¼
185,000.n.is110¼	100..........31½	400....s30. 73¼
U.S. 5s 10-40 Cp.	Del. & Hud. C.	Reading.
5,000......102¼	16..........170	4,000........112¼
25,000.....102¼	Central Coal Co.	600..........112¼
U. S. 6s 1 yr. C.	100........46	Mich. So.& N.I.
2,000......98¼	100........45	100..........65¼
Ill. Coup. 6s. '79	100........45¼	Mich. Central.
2,000......98	Cumb. Coal pf.	90...........110¼
Missouri 6s.	100........68	200..........110¼
23,000......68¼	500........67¼	Illinois Central.
Mo.6s, Pac.R.is.	1,000......67	10...........118¼
10,000......73	1,500......66¼	Cleve. & Pitts.
Brooklyn 6s, w.l.	2,000......66	500..........83
2,000......105	1,300......65¼	Chi. & N. W.
California 7s.	200....s30. 63¼	300..........31
1,000......152	100....s60. 62	200..........34¼
O. & Miss. Cert.	500....s10. 66	500....s15. 34¼
20,000......26¼	200....s15. 66	100....b30. 34¼
Erie 4th Mort.	400....s10. 65¼	Chic.&N.W.prf.
2,000......102¼	100........68¼	700..........63¼
C., B.&Q.8s, 1st.	Mariposa.	Chi. & Rock I.
4,000......115	300........12¼	200..........96
Chi.& N.W., 1st.	Fontinue Lead.	Chi.,Bur.& Q'cy
500........86	400........59¼	11...........118
P.,Ft.W.&C.1st	200....b30. 60	Pts.,F.W.& Chi
3,000......109	S. & P'lco Gold.	600..........95¼
Miss.&Mo.l.g.b.	200........6¼	200..........95¼
2,000......50	Hudson River.	Chi. & Alton.
Cen. Nat. Bank.	200........111	100..........91¼
10.........104¼	500........111	100..........91
95.........105	100....s30.110¼	

SECOND BOARD.

U.S. 6s 1881 cou.	Mariposa.	Mich Central.
40,000......111¼	500........13	100..........112
U. S. 6s 5-20 cou.	50.........13¼	100....b60.112¼
40,000......111¼	200........13¼	Mich. So.& N.I.
5,000.......111	N. Y. Central.	50...........65¼
U.S.5s, 10-40 cou	200........115	300..........65¼
10,000......102¼	200........115¼	Illinois Central.
Tennessee 6s '90.	100....s60. 113¼	200..........119
3,000.......58	200....s30. 114¼	Cleve. & Pitts.
Ohio & Miss.cer.	Erie.	200..........83¼
10,000......26¼	500........74	200..........83¼
American Gold.	100........73¼	500..........84
1,000.......200	Hudson River.	Chic. & N. W.
Canton.	550........112	500..........34¼
100.........32¼	100........112¼	Chicago & R. I.
Cumberland prf.	10.........109	800..........97
500.........68¼	Reading.	P., Ft.W.&Chi.
300.........68¼	300........113¼	500..........95¼
500.........68	200....s10. 113¼	200..........96
200.........68¼	300........113¼	200....b10. 96
Alt.& T.H. pref.	100........114	100..........95¼
	100........69	

TUESDAY, Feb. 21—P. M.

Gold opened at 196⅞, sold down to 196¼, and closed at 199¼@199½.

The market has been very excited to-day, but the large short interest made in the last two days caused cash gold to be very scarce, and the price was run up by the shorts covering. Government Bonds were dull at about ¼ per cent decline from yesterday's quotations, but later in the day were very strong and in good demand. Railway shares were very dull at the First Board, but generally steady at quotations, with the exception of Erie, which was very heavy; in the street stocks improved a fraction in sympathy with gold, and closed steady.

Money continues very easy, and capitalists find difficulty in using their balances on call at 6 per cent. The subscriptions for the 7 3-10 notes were as follows: Fisk & Hatch, $200,000; First National Bank, $600,000; Livermore, Clewes & Co., $400,000.

Freights continue dull and rates are nominal. The engagements to Liverpool are 200 tierces Beef at 1s. 3d.; and per steamer, 79 bales Cotton at ½d. To Bristol, 50 tuns Tallow and 30 tuns Lard at 22s. 6d.

The aggregate amount of exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New-York to foreign ports, for the week ending Feb. 21, 1865, was [illegible]

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22—P. M.

The day has been observed very closely as a holiday, so far as financial affairs are concerned. A few stock speculators made quite high quotations upon the street, New-York Central being quoted at 116⅛; Hudson River, 114¼; Erie, 74⅞@75. Cumberland Coal was specially active, and sold at 69½, closing at 69.

Among the bankers, Government stocks were held very firmly. For new 5-20s 110½ was bid, and 111½ for the old issues.

The sales of 7.30s were quite large, but no reports have been made of amounts, officially.

The following is a statement of the Public Debt, made up from official data:

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, JAN. 31, 1865.

	Principal.	Interest.
Aggregate of Debt bearing Interest in Coin	$1,087,550,438 80	$63,433,131 45
Aggregate of Debt bearing Interest in Lawful Money	603,570,932 41	29,698,770 41
Aggregate of Debt on which Interest has ceased	350,570 09	
Aggregate of Legal Tender Debt bearing no Interest	433,160,569 00	
Aggregate of Fractional Currency	24,095,913 93	
	$2,153,733,414 26	$93,131,901 86
Unpaid Requisitions	$126,100,000 00	
Amount in Treasury	10,262,958 16	
Total	$115,847,041 84	

Internal Revenue for January, 1865	$31,076,902 89
Internal Revenue since January 31, 1865	9,325,636 44
Customs for January, 1865	5,460,576 50
Customs since January 31, 1865	1,587,463 24

The statement that the Hon. Hugh McCulloch will be appointed Secretary of the Treasury gives great satisfaction in financial circles. He has had much experience and large success in financial affairs, and of all who have been named in connection with this important office, is the one best qualified by education and experience for the position. Under his administration the country will be assured of economy, a prompt execution of the revenue laws, and a grand financial policy looking to the speedy resumption of specie payments. He will be sure to defeat the efforts of gamblers to sustain the premium on gold, and in all proper ways will use the whole power of his department to restore the finances of the country to a condition fatal to all speculations which damage labor and add to the cost of the Government.

The Ninth National Bank has received and forwarded subscriptions to the National 7.30 Loan as follows:

Tuesday, February 21	$1,280,000
Wednesday, February 22	908,350
Total	$2,188,350

Pretty well for one Bank in two days, and one of these a holiday.

SEVEN-THIRTIES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1865.

Orders may be sent to the NINTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 363 Broadway, Special Agent for JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent. Capital, $1,000,000.

J. U. ORVIS, President.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

Grain, Provisions, and other Markets.

TUESDAY, Feb. 21, 1865.

ASHES—The market is very unsettled, and prices are irregular, owing to the decline in gold; we have no sales to note, consequently quotations are nominal.

BEESWAX—We have no sales to report, but prices are without change; we quote at 64@67c. for Yellow Western.

COTTON—The market is quiet and rather unsettled, neither buyer or seller feeling much disposition to operate. At the close we quote somewhat nominally at 83c. for Middlings.

COFFEE—The market is quiet but steady. Prime lots of Rio are worth 21½c., gold. We quote the following lots for currency, viz: 50 bags Savanilla at 38c., 50 bags Triage Costa Rica at 33c. Messrs. Wm. Scott & Sons make the stock of Rio in the country 29,114 bags, including 22,814 in New-York, 1,000 in Philadelphia and 5,300 in Baltimore.

CANDLES are quiet, but there is no essential change in prices; we quote at 30@35c. for Adamantine, and 45@55c. for Sperm and Patent.

COAL—The market is poorly supplied with Foreign and Domestic and prices have again advanced; the latter has sold very freely at $11@$14, the latter the retail price. Foreign is in demand at still higher prices; sales of 1,900 tuns Scotch and Lehigh Steam; 500 tuns Peasley Crop Gas Cannel, and 68 tuns Sidney; 285 tuns New Castle sold on private terms. The extraordinary quantity of snow along the line of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, combined with the cold weather, have so interrupted transportation as to compel the Company to omit their auction sale of Coal this month.

COPPER—The market for American Ingot has been very unsettled and irregular since our last report, owing to the material fall in gold and exchange; but in prices, we have no particular variation to note, as the stocks are only moderate, closing nominal at 44@45½c. for Lake and Baltimore. New Sheathing and Yellow Metal are quiet at 65c. and 50c.

COCOA—We note sales of 25 bags Guayaquil, at 40c., in bond, and 14 bags do. at 44c., duty paid.

DRUGS AND DYES—The leading articles under this heading have been only moderately active during the week; prices at the close are rather easier owing to the fall in gold. We omit quotations.

DYEWOODS have been only in limited demand, but prices are without change; small sales are reported at $100, in gold, for Camwood; $24, in gold, for Maracaibo Fustic; $10 75@$11, in gold, for St. Domingo and Jamaica; $95 for Sapanwood, and $30, in gold, for Barwood. Cuba Fustic is quoted at $30.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The inquiry for Western and State Flour is light, and the market is unsettled and prices are 20@25c. ⅌ bbl. lower on the low and medium grades owing to the great fall in gold and Exchange. The demand is confined chiefly to the local trade. Trade and Family brands are lower and very irregular; the sales are 5,700 bbls. at $9 85@$10 10 for Superfine State, $10 20@$10 35 for Extra do.; $10 40@$10 60 for Fancy do; $10 20@$10 40 for the low grades of Western Extra; $11@$11 25 for Shipping Ohio; $11 35@$12 for Trade and Family brands, and $11 40@$14 for St. Louis Extras. Canadian Flour is fairly active, but prices have declined 15@20c. ⅌ bbl.; sales of 650 bbls. at $10 25@$10 45 for the low grades of Extra, and $10 50@$12 for Trade and Family Extras. Southern Flour is moderately active and lower; the supply on hand is ample; sales of 675 bbls. at $10 85@$12 for Mixed to good Superfine Country Baltimore, &c., and $12 10@$14 75 for Trade and Family brands. Rye Flour is in fair demand and steady; sales of 200 bbls. at $8@$8 60. Corn Meal is steady but quiet; sales of 200 bbls. at $7 70@$7 75 for Jersey, and $8 75@$8 80 for Brandywine.

FRUIT—There has been but little news of importance to advise since last week. Congress is preparing a tariff, and the question of higher duties on Fruits causes some debate. Trade as a general thing is quiet, and is expected to be so until navigation opens. Freights being so high restrict operations at a distance, and the small stock of all kinds of Fruits will prevent any falling off in prices, even should gold be lower; we quote as follows: Layer Raisins, New Crop, $6 25; M. R., $6 05; halves and quarters nearly in proportion; mats and kegs of 50 lb each, $12 50; Sultana, in drums, 25c. Citron, 34@34½c. Turkish Prunes, 25@27c. New Currants, 20c.; Old, 17½@18c. Figs, 35@40c. Almonds, Languedoc, 34½@35c.; Ivica, 33c.; Taragona, 33½@34c.; Sicily, Soft Shell, 29@30c.; Shelled, in boxes, 47½c.; Kegs, 42c. Filberts, 20@20½c. Sicily Walnuts, 11@12c. Brazil Nuts, none. Sardines, halves, 55c.; quarters, 36½c. Olive Oil, quarts, $8 25; pints, $10 25. African Peanuts, $3 50 ⅌ bush.; Shelled, 12½c. Sicily Oranges, $6@$6 25. Lemons, $9 50@$10 50.

FISH—The market for Dry Cod is very quiet, but as the stock is moderate prices are firm; we quote at $9 25@$10 25 for Grand Bank and St. George's. Mackerel are in fair demand and firm; we quote at $23 50@$24 for No. 1 Mass.; $16 75@$17 for No. 2 do., and $13 50@$13 75 for No. 3 do. Herring are firmly held but quiet.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is inactive, and prices are nominally 5@7c. per bushel lower; buyers hold off, and we have no sales to give an index to the market. Barley is in moderate demand, but under light arrivals and a much reduced stock prices are well sustained; sales of 5,500 bush. State, in lots, at $1 90@$2 10. Barley Malt is firm, but quiet; the inquiry is for small lots at $2 20@$2 22. Oats are in more active demand, and prices are better; the inquiry is chiefly for home consumption; contracts for Western have been settled to some extent at $1 13; the sales are 110,000 bush., including Canadian at $1 07½; Western at $1 12½@$1 13; State at $1 08@$1 09½; Mixed State and Western, $1 10, and Jersey at $1 06½@$1 08. Rye is dull and prices are nominal. Corn is in better demand and prices are higher at the close; the sales are 17,500 bush. Western Mixed at $1 90, in store, and New Yellow Jersey at $1 75@$1 76, on the pier. Exports for week ending Feb. 21, 1865: Wheat—To Liverpool, 875 qrs.; to other ports, 2,143 qrs.; total to Great Britain and Continent, 3,018 qrs.; since Sept. 1, 1864, 193,066 qrs.; same time 1863, 812,602. Corn—Since Sept. 1, 1864, 5,850 qrs.; same time 1863, 28,846 qrs.

GUNNY CLOTH [illegible] quiet but without essential change; sales [illegible] at 22½@23c.

HOPS have been in fair demand for home consumption and the market ruled very firm; sales at 25@35c. for Common to Prime Old, and 45@55c. for fair to choice New Crop; at the close there is less disposition to operate and prices are nominal.

HEMP—Manila is dull and nominal at 16½@16¾c.; other kinds are dull and nominal.

HAY—The demand is steady for the home trade, and prices are without much change; sales of 300 bales at $1 60@$1 80 per 100 lbs.; retail lots, $1 80@$1 90.

HIDES have been only in moderate demand, but prices are without essential change, closing quiet; we quote: Dry Hides—Buenos Ayres, 37@38c.; Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 35@36c.; Rio Grande, 32@34c.; Orinoco, 32@33c.; California, 33@34c.; Central American, 30@31c.; Matamoros, 30@31c.; Vera Cruz, 29@30c.; Tampico, 28@29c.; Bogota, 29@30c.; Maracaibo, 28@29c.; Bahia, 27@28c.; Porto Cabello, 27@28c.; Truxillo, 27@28c.; Rio Hache, dry and pickled, 24@25c.; Curaçoa, 22@23c.; St. Domingo and Port au Platt, 21@23c.; Western, 24@25c.; Minas, 28@29c.; Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 32@33c.; Sierra Leone, 36@37c.; Gambia and Bissao, 26@27c.; Zanzibar, 23@25c.; Dry Salted Hides—Chili, 26@27c.; Payta, 26@27c.; Maranham, 23@24c.; Pernambuco, 22@23c.; Bahia, 21@22c.; Matamoros, 22@23c.; Maracaibo, 19@20c.; Savanilla, 21@22c.; Sandwich Island, 21@22c.; Wet Salted Hides—Buenos Ayres, 15@16c.; Rio Grande, 15½@16½c.; California, 15½@16½c.; New-Orleans, 12@13c.; Western and Country, 10½@12½c.; City Slaughter (Ox), 12½@13½c.; do. (Cow) 10½@11c.

IRON—Pig is dull and unsettled; the decline in gold has completely checked the demand, and prices are nominal.

LEAD—The market for Pig is very dull, and prices are nominally lower; we omit quotations.

LIME—Rockland is in moderate demand and steady at $1 50 cash for Common.

LEATHER—The market for Hemlock and Oak Sole has ruled extremely dull throughout the week, and at the close prices are nominal; we quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 39@41c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 38@40c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 37@38c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 39@40c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 39@39½c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 36½@37½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 36½@37½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, Middle, 36½@37½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, Light, 35½@36c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 32½@35c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 25@27c.; Hemlock, in the Rough, 36@38c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 50@54c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 50@54c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 48@52c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 55@57c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 54@56c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, 47@48c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 25@28c.

MOLASSES—The market is quiet, and we hear of only small retail lots at 85c. for Barbadoes, 90c.@$1 for Porto Rico, and $1 40@$1 42½ for New-Orleans.

NAVAL STORES—All descriptions are dull, and under the capture of Charleston prices have a downward tendency; we quote Spirits of Turpentine (American), in bbls., per gal., $1 85@$1 90; do. (French), do., $1 75@$1 80; Rosin (French), per 280 lbs., nominal, $28@$30; do. (American), do., $18@$23; Tar per bbl., $6@$7.

OILS—The business in City Linseed has been confined to small lots, and prices have declined, closing dull at $1 53@$1 60. English remains dull and prices are nominal. Fish Oils are quiet, but there is no essential change in prices; we quote at $1 55@$1 60 for Crude Whale, and $2 40 for Crude Sperm. Red Oil is firmly held, but we hear of no sales. Kerosene remains steady, and is quoted at 88c. free. Camphene and Burning Fluid are dull and nominal.

OIL CAKE—The inquiry is limited, and prices are without much change; sales of Western at $68@$70, and City at $70@$72 50 per tun, cash.

OIL MEAL—The demand is light, and prices are nominal.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market opened decidedly lower and unsettled, but closed firmer, though rather quiet; sales for future delivery of 4,000 bbls. New Mess, buyer, March, at $37, and 500 bbls. New Mess, buyer, May, at $37; the sales beside are 5,900 bbls. at $33 25@$33 50 for Old Mess, $35 25@$36 for New Mess, and $34 50 for Western Prime Mess. Beef is fairly active and firm; sales of 600 bbls. at $18 50@$22 for Plain Mess, $21@$23 50 for Extra Mess. Tierce Beef is firmly held, but the market is quiet. Beef Hams are scarce and firmly held; sales of 400 bbls. at $26 50@$27 for Western. Cut Meats are in fair demand and steady; sales of 400 pkgs. at 17@17½c. for Shoulders and 19@19½c. for Hams. Bacon is in moderate demand; sales of 460 boxes at 20c. for Cumberland Cut and 20½c. for Long-ribbed. Dressed Hogs are quiet but firm; we quote at 17@17½c. for Western and 18@18½c. for City. Lard opened firmer but closed unsettled; sales of 2,850 bbls and tcs at 20@23½c. for No. 1, 24@24½c. for fair to prime Steam and Kettle-rendered, and 24½c. for choice; sales of 500 bbls. seller March, at 24½c., and 500 bbls. seller, June, at 24½c. Exports for week ending Feb. 21, 1865: Beef—To London, 30 bbls.; Liverpool, 1,751 bbls.; Total to Great Britain and Continent, 1,781 bbls.; since Sept. 1, 1864, 21,118 bbls.; same time in 1863, 60,467 bbls. Pork—To London, 19 bbls.; Liverpool, 989 bbls.; other ports, 2; Total to Great Britain and Continent, 1,000 bbls.; since Sept. 1, 1864, 2,964; same time in 1863, 18,589. Bacon—To London, 10 tuns; Liverpool, 547 tuns; Total to Great Britain and Continent, 557 tuns; since Sept. 1, 1864, 6,330 tuns; same time in 1863, 17,000 tuns. Butter—To London, 65 tuns; Liverpool, 103 tuns; Total to Great Britain and Continent, 168; since Sept. 1, 1864, 4,310 tuns; same time in 1863, 9,108. Cheese—To London, 166 tuns; Liverpool, 179 tuns; Total to Great Britain and Continent, 345; since Sept. 1, 1864, 10,639; same time in 1863, 11,664. Lard—To Liverpool, 116 tuns; other ports, 7 tuns; Total to Great Britain and Continent, 123 tuns; since Sept. 1, 1864, 2,909 tuns; same time in 1863, 10,823 tuns. Tallow—To Liverpool, 327 tuns; Total to Great Britain and Continent, 327 tuns; since Sept. 1, 1864, 5,140 tuns; same time in 1863, 7,943 tuns.

PETROLEUM—The market for Crude in the early part of the week was very excited, owing to a brisk speculative inquiry to fill maturing contracts, and prices ruled very firm at some improvement. During the past three days, however, the speculative demand having ceased, the market ruled heavy and prices largely decreased, closing weak at 45@46c., buyer's option March. Refined has been extremely dull; the transactions have been limited entirely to sales offered for home consumption; the receipts continue very light, and the market rates are still much beyond the reach of exporters, closing dull at the following rates: Crude, in bbls., per gal., 44@45c.; Refined, in bbls., per gal. (in bond), 66@67c.; Refined, in tins, per gal. (in bond), 86@88c.; Refined, in bbls., per gal. (free), 87@88c.; Spirits, in bbls., per gal. (free), 51@53c.; Spirits, in tins, per gal. (in bond), 50@51c. Private advices from Titusville state that there has been a decided falling off in prices. Crude is held at $7 50, and doubtless could be bought for less. Hauling to Titusville $1 25; barrels $3 25. Under the new Superintendent the Oil Creek Railroad is improving and shows some signs of vitality, but the block on the Erie Railroad interferes with our forwarding just now.

RICE—There is nothing worth reporting in this market; prices are nominal.

SUGARS—Raw Sugars have been fairly active, but prices are rather irregular and somewhat nominal; sales of 500 hhds., part to the trade, at 18@19c. for Cuba, and 74 boxes, part at 21½c; Refined are dull, at 26½c. for Hards.

SKINS—Goat—Receipts, 97 bales from Aspinwall and 12 bales Curaçao. Business restricted on account of the limited demand. Prices nominal. Deer—Receipts, 17 bales from Aspinwall and 11 bales from Greytown. Demand limited; sales, 2,500 lbs. Tobasco and 1,000 lbs. Central American on private terms. Prices nominal. We quote: Goat—Tampico, 85@87½c. cash per lb.; Matamoros, 82½@85c. cash per lb.; Vera Cruz, 80@82½c. cash per lb.; Buenos Ayres, 67½@70c. cash per lb.; Payta, 65@70c. cash per lb.; Curaçoa, 65@70c. cash per lb; Cape, 65@70c. cash per lb. Deer—Honduras, 95c. to $1 cash per lb.; Vera Cruz, 95c. to $1 cash per lb.; Central American, 92½ to 95c. cash per lb.; San Juan 90 to 92½c. cash per lb.; Sisal, 85 to 90c. cash per lb.; Angostura, 70 to 75c. cash per lb.; Para, 87½ to 90c. cash per lb.

SALT—The market for all descriptions is extremely dull, and prices are nominal at $2 25 for Liverpool ground.

SEEDS—The market is without much change for Clover Seed; the demand is fair, chiefly for the trade; sales of 400 bags, in lots, at 25@26c. per lb.; Timothy Seed is held at $6@$7, with a light demand; Rough Flax Seed is more plenty, and is lower; sales of 1,400 bush. at $3 50@$3 60 per bush.; Clover is firmer at $30 50@$31 per tierce.

STEARIN—The market is firm; the supply of White is moderate; sales of 30,000 lbs. at 21½@23½c. for No. 2 to prime White Western.

TALLOW—The market has been fairly active, but closes dull and lower; the supply is not large; sales of 70,000 lbs. at 15@15½c. for Western; 15½@15¾c. for City; and 16½c. for Butchers' Association.

TOBACCO—Kentucky is dull; the decline in Gold materially checks business; prices are nominal; we quote as follows: Light Leaf at 9@10c. for common and frosted Lugs; 11@12c. for Sound Lugs; 12½@14c. for Low Leaf; 16@18c. for Medium do.; 20@24c. for Good do.; 25@29c. for Fine do., and 30@35c. for Selections; heavy Western and Clarksville at 14@15c. for Sound Lugs; 18@20c. for Low Leaf; 22@24c. for Medium do.; 25@30c. for Good do.; 31@35c. for Fine do., and 40@45c. for Selections.

WOOL—The market for both foreign and domestic descriptions remains in the same state as noted for the past two weeks or so, the great fall in gold to-day has completely checked the demand, and the only feature of interest we have to note is the public sale of Mestiza and Smyrna wool to-day, which, however, was not as well attended as was expected; the bidding was not spirited and the prices obtained were very low, consequently a greater portion of the offerings were withdrawn; the particulars are as follows: 10 bales No. 1 at 43c.; 11 do. No. 2 at 38½c.; 10 do. unclassified, mostly fine, at 40c.; 12 do. No. 3 and Creole at 26½c.; 10 do. Common Entre Rios at 30½c.; 13 do. Montivedeo Mestizona 26½c., and 27 do. Common at 20c.; 4 do. Cape wool at 45½c.; 178 bales Unwashed Common Smyrna at 20c., and 137 bales do. at 25½@26½c. per pound.

WHISKY—The market opened heavy and lower but closed fairly active and firmer; sales of 260 bbls. at $2 27@$2 28 for Western.

N. Y. Wholesale Prices of Country Produce.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, 1865.

[Expressly for THE N. Y. TRIBUNE by our own Reporter.]

The following are the current rates of articles in good condition, as sold by commission houses at wholesale, [illegible] deducted for commissions, beside freight and other charges.

UNSETTLED STATE OF THE MARKET.

The favorable war news, decline in gold, mild weather and heavy receipts all conspire to lessen the prices of farm produce. Besides the decline noted, there is abundance of freight on the way here—600 cars between here and Elmira, this State—kept back by heavy snows, breaking of engines, and other causes, in addition to the fact that more is offering than could be brought through if everything went smooth. The prices of to-day therefore may not hold good to-morrow—certainly not for many days, for when the accumulated produce does get through, prices will go still lower.

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans are tolerably firm, with few arrivals, but large quantities on the way. The Government contract for mediums [illegible] taken at 5@[illegible]c. per lb., or $3 10@$3 33 per bushel. We quote:

Beans, pea, and medium prime, ⅌ bush	$2 [illegible]@3 00
Beans, kidney, ⅌ bush	3 35@ 3 40
Beans, marrow, prime	3 35@ 3 50
Beans, inferior	2 25@ 2 75
Beans, Lima, ⅌ bush	11 00@ 12 00
Peas, Canadian, ⅌ bush	2 30@ 2 35

BUTTER.

Those who foresaw the course of events and got their butter off some weeks, or even months ago, now thank their good fortune and the advice of THE TRIBUNE. Many, however, held on, and will suffer heavy losses. There are lots on sale and others to arrive which might have been sold at 55c. and even 60c.; now they will not bring 45c., besides the long delays and great expense of getting them forward. Some butter shipped in the early part of January is not yet in. The market is decidedly flat, nearly nominal, this week, at 2@3c. per lb. decline. Shippers are taking very little at 21@21½c. gold, and so little confidence have dealers in the future that they are instructing their agents not to pay over 25c. per lb., in the country. Roll butter, particularly, sells very low.

Fancy Delaware, &c., ⅌ lb	42@45
State Firkins and Tubs, good to choice	40@44
Chicago and North-Western	28@31
Western Reserve, good to choice	32@35
Central Ohio	33@35
State Tubs, Welsh, good to choice	40@42
Pennsylvania tubs and pails, fair to choice	38@42
Roll Butter	30@35

CHEESE.

Cheese is doing better. The accounts from abroad are favorable and the stock here light. There is 1c. advance this week. We quote:

State, factory, good to choice, ⅌ lb	23@24
State, fair to good	19@21
State, dairies, choice	21@22
English dairy (Conn.)	21@23
English dairy (Ohio)	20@22
Vermont Dairy	19@23
Pineapple	25@30
Ohio, prime	19@21
Skim milk Cheese	15@18

EGGS.

Eggs have been declining all the week and at no time more so than to-day, the morning prices were higher than those here quoted, but we anticipate they will be still lower to-morrow with the free receipts of the last few days, favored by warm weather. We quote:

New-Jersey and Pennsylvania choice, ⅌ doz	42@43
State, good marks	41@43
Western, ⅌ doz., good order	40@42
Egg Oats, ⅌ bush., good	60@65

FRUITS—DRIED.

Dried Apples have fallen back to their normal value since the speculative flurry caused by large Government orders. A very few nice apples have been sold at 15c., and might bring that figure now. One lot of 35 bbls. brought 14½c.

Apples, new, choice, sliced, ⅌ lb	15½@16
Apples, good, new, ⅌ lb	14 @14½
Apples, Western, ⅌ lb	13 @14
Blackberries, ⅌ lb	30 @32
Cherries, pitted, ⅌ lb	40 @45
Peaches, ⅌ lb	24 @25
Peaches, Virginia, ⅌ lb	34 @35
Plums, ⅌ lb	30 @35
Raspberries, ⅌ lb	38 @40
Whortleberries, ⅌ lb	20 @25
Hickory nuts, ⅌ bush	$1 00@$4 50
Black Walnuts, ⅌ bush	$1 20@$1 25

FRUITS AND BERRIES.

Apples are less firm, with some river lots arriving. We quote:

Apples, good, ⅌ bbl	$6 50@7 50
Apples, Newtown Pippins	6 00@7 00
Apples, R. I. Greenings, ⅌ bbl	6 50@7 50
Apples, Baldwins, ⅌ bbl	6 50@8 00
Apples, Spitzenbergs, ⅌ bbl	7 00@8 00
Apples, Russets, ⅌ bbl	5 50@6 00
Cranberries, ⅌ bbl	30 00@35 00

LARD AND TALLOW.

Lard, Country, ⅌ lb	22 @ 24
Rough Fat, ⅌ lb	10 @ 11
Tallow, ⅌ lb	15 @ 15½

MEATS.

Beef is lower with larger receipts of live cattle. Mutton is firmer. Receipts of 3,500 Western dressed Hogs this morning, checked the upward tendency of Pork. Jersey Hogs are worth about 20c. So little Venison is coming in, and the killing of it is outlawed in many States, we drop quotations. We quote:

Beef Sides, ⅌ lb	13 @ 20
Beef, Fore Quarter, ⅌ lb	10 @ 18
Beef, Hind Quarter, ⅌ lb	17 @ 21
Veal, Carcasses, ⅌ lb	18 @ 23
Mutton, Carcasses, ⅌ lb	15 @ 20
Pork, Carcasses, ⅌ lb	17 @ 17½

POULTRY AND GAME.

Poultry is generally unchanged, with a prospect of declining as warm weather comes on and eggs are more abundant. Much of the Western Dressed Poultry comes forward in very poor order, and has to be sold at low prices. We quote:

Ducks, live, ⅌ pair	1 37 @ 1 75
Ducks, dressed, ⅌ lb	30 @ 32
Ducks, com., western ⅌ lb	25 @ 28
Fowls, live, ⅌ pair	1 38 @ 1 62
Fowls, dressed, ⅌ lb	25 @ 28
Fowls, com., western ⅌ lb	20 @ 24
Geese, pair	3 00 @ 4 00
Geese, dressed, ⅌ lb	19 @ 20
Geese, com., western, ⅌ lb	12 @ 15
Turkeys, live, ⅌ lb	18 @ 23
Turkeys, dressed, choice ⅌ lb	29 @ 30
Turkeys, common, ⅌ lb	25 @ 28
Prairie Chickens, ⅌ pair	1 30 @ 1 40

HIDES, SKINS AND FURS.

We quote:

Badger, each	$0 50@$0 80	Fox, Silver	$10 00@50 00
Bear, each	10 00@24 00	Marten	2 00@10 00
Beaver, blk ⅌ lb	2 00@ 4 00	Mink, dark	4 00@ 7 00
Beaver, pale ⅌ lb	1 50@ 2 50	Mink, pale	2 00@ 4 00
Calf, gr'n, ⅌ lb	18@ 23	Muskrat	15@ 30
Cat, house, ea.	10@ 20	Opossum	10@ 15
do., wild, each	50@ 75	Otter, North'n.	6 00@ 8 00
Cattle, green		do., Southern.	4 00@ 6 00
hides, ⅌ lb.	10@ 11	Racoon, N'th'n	75@ 1 50
do., dry	55@ 75	do., Southern.	50@ 1 25
Deer, Wst.drib	50@ 85	Sheep & Lambs.	2 00@ 3 50
Fox, Red, each	2 00@ 4 50	Skunk, Striped	20@ 40
do., Gray	30@ 1 00	do., Black	50@ 1 00

VEGETABLES.

Mild weather lifts the blockade on vegetables, and the batches of potato barges lying along the docks are raised, and others are coming in by railroad and boats. Prices have declined 25@50c. per bbl. Seed Potatoes are now inquired for, but Dykemans are very [illegible]. We quote:

Beets, ⅌ bbl	2 25@ 2 50
Cabbage, ⅌ 100	12 00@23 00
Carrots, ⅌ bbl	1 50@ 1 75
Garlic, ⅌ 100 bunches	8 00@10 00
Onions, red and yellow, ⅌ bbl	6 50@ 7 00
Onions, white, ⅌ bbl	7 00@ 7 50
Onions, ⅌ 100 strings	6 00@ 7 00
Potatoes, Prince Albert, ⅌ bbl	3 50@
Potatoes, Mercers, L. I. ⅌ bbl	4 50@ 5 00
Potatoes, Western Mercers, ⅌ bbl	3 75@ 4 00
Potatoes, Peachblow, ⅌ bbl	3 00@ 3 50
Potatoes, Nova Scotia, ⅌ bush	1 00@ 1 10
Potatoes, Dykeman, seed, ⅌ bbl	6 00@
Potatoes, Buckeye, seed ⅌ bbl	3 00@ 3 50
Potatoes, Delaware, Sweet, ⅌ bbl	7 00@ 7 50
Turnips, Rutabagas, ⅌ bbl	1 50@ 1 75

SUNDRIES.

Hops are in little demand; some very prime have been sold at 40@45c.

BEESWAX, pure, ⅌ lb	60 @ 62c.
BEESWAX, impure, ⅌ lb	30 @ 40c.
CIDER, ⅌ gal	20 @ 25c.
BROOM CORN, ⅌ lb	25 @ 30c.
FEATHERS, Live Geese, ⅌ lb	75 @ 80c.
GINSENG, ⅌ lb	88 @1 10
HONEY, Clover, in boxes, ⅌ lb	32 @ 35c.
VINEGAR, ⅌ gal	22 @ 28c.
SHAKER SWEET CORN, ⅌ bbl	$28 @ $30
HOPS, prime, 1864, ⅌ lb	30 @ 35c.
HOPS, fair to good, ⅌ lb	16 @ 25c.
HOOPS—Hickory and oak, per 1,000:	
14 feet Hoops	$55@$60
12 feet Hoops	40@ 50

Boston Live Stock Market.

BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD.

Reported for THE TRIBUNE, *for the week ending Wednesday*, Feb. 22, 1865.

Amount of stock at market:

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Shoats.	Fat Hogs.
This week	1,500	3,203	—	—
Last week	1,264	3,955	50	—
One year ago (Feb. 24)	1,220	3,209	25	—

PRICES—Beef, per 100 lbs. on total weight of hide, tallow and meat. Extra, $15 50@$16; first quality, $14 50@$15 25; second quality, $13@$14; third quality, $11@$12; a few choicest single pairs, $16 50@$17; some of the poorest Cows, Bulls, &c., $10@$10 50. *Working Oxen*, $150@$300; Handy Steers, $90@$140, or much according to their value for beef. *Cows and Young Calves*—Fair quality, $45@$75; Extra, $80@$120; Farrow and Dry, $28@$40. *Sheep*—Per lb. live weight, 10@13c. *Hides*—10@11c.; Tallow, 10@12c. *Pelts*—$3 25@$4 each; Country lots, $2@$3.

REMARKS—Again we report no cattle from Albany, although it is said a couple of car loads are expected to-night or to-morrow. Still there is a good supply, mostly very poor. In number 250 more than last week. The 300 from Maine nearly all well fed Oxen. Nearly all the sales range from 13 to 15½c. per lb. Prices from ¼ to ½c. per lb. higher; but sales are dull, the butchers being unwilling to pay the advance. The supply of Sheep and Lambs is rather light, and there is some advance in prices. One extra lot was sold at 14c. per lb. Most of the lots were sold at 11 to 13c. per lb., and market quiet.

Philadelphia Cattle Market—Feb. 22.

There was a large supply of Beef cattle in market this week, amounting in all to 2,350 head. The market was dull and prices declined [illegible] cattle sold at from $13 to $15, and from $17 [illegible], and good. A small lot of Extra-fed brought $24 per [illegible] $20 for prime.

SHEEP—This market was active [illegible] head of Sheep were disposed [illegible] advanced prices. 5,358 [illegible] gross as to quality. [illegible] at from 11 to 14 cents ⅌ lb.

HOGS—The supply of Hogs was limited, the offerings amounting to only 2,100 head, all of which were sold at from $19 to $21 ⅌ 100 lbs.

COWS continue scarce, but prices remain about the same. [illegible] were sold at from $30 to $60 for Springers, and from $45 to $80 for Cow and Calf.

Latest European Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9.—The London money market funds continue drooping, mainly owing to realizations and the daily introduction of new companies. There was a heavy demand for discount at the Bank on the 8th, and also some pressure in the open market. Apprehensions are felt that money may soon again become dearer.

Satterthwaite's Circular says: "Since our last there has been a larger amount of business transacted in American Securities than during any week for a considerable period. Five-twenties improved at one time to 53, but on higher rates of Exchange being reported from New-York, they declined to 50, from which point there has been a slight reaction to 50¼@51. Eries remain steady, but Illinois Centrals have given way $2. There is an improved demand for Atlantic and Great Western Bonds, and Pennsylvania Section, which are $1 higher."

COTTON.—The sales for four days foot up 31,000 bales, including 14,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market opened with an advance of ¼@½d. ⅌ lb., but closed flat, with the improvement all lost.

Trade Report.—The advices from Manchester report an upward tendency in the market, but it was very quiet.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET, 9TH.—The market for Breadstuffs was generally dull and downward. Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co., Bigland, Athya & Co., and others, report Flour dull, and quotations are barely maintained. Wheat heavy, and declined 1@2d. for Red; Winter Red, 7/9@9/3. Corn dull.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET, 9TH.—The market is quiet. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Gordon, Bruce & Co., and others, report: Beef flat. Pork firm. Bacon firm. Butter steady. Lard firm. Tallow quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Ashes quiet and steady. Rice inactive. Rosin—sales small. Sugar quiet. Coffee steady. Spirits Turpentine nominal at 67/. Petroleum dull at 1/11@2/.

LONDON, 9TH.—Breadstuffs dull. Sugar steady. Coffee buoyant. Tea easier. Rice firm. Tallow inactive at 41/9.

AMERICAN STOCKS, 9TH.—Illinois Central Railroad, 50¼@51; Erie Railroad, 31¼@32¼.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 10—COTTON—The sales of Cotton for the week have been 53,000 bales, including 15,000 bales to speculators and 5,500 bales to exporters. The market opened buoyant, subsequently became very dull, and the improvement generally was lost, closing with a decline of ½@¾d. for American on the week, while other kinds were irregular with a slight decline in all qualities. The sales to-day were 3,000 bales, the market closing dull and unchanged. Orleans, fair, 25d.; middling, 22¾d.; Mobile, fair, 24¼d.; middling, 22¼d.; Uplands, fair, 24d.; middling, 22d. Stock of cotton in port, 537,000 bales, of which 40,000 bales are American.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is inactive; Wheat easier.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet and steady; Beef has a downward tendency.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Consols closed at 89@89½ for money. Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £30,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Illinois Central Railroad, 50¼@51¼; Erie Railroad, 32@33.

TRADE REPORT.—The Manchester market is dull and easier.

LIVERPOOL, 11th—Evening.—COTTON—Sales to-day 3,000 bales; market closed dull.

Breadstuffs dull; Provisions quiet and steady; Lard quiet but firm. Petroleum quiet at 1/11@2/. Consols for money, 89¼@89¾. Illinois Central Shares, 50¼@51¼; Erie, 32¼@33.

[Advertisement.]

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PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS—(Established 1845)—also Receivers and Dealers in FLOUR, 207 Washington-st., 64 and 66 Vesey-st., New-York. Refer to Broadway Bank, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

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Have established, at the instigation of consignors, a special department for the sale of Eggs, in Lots as they arrive from the country, have facilities for 300 barrels per week, packed in good barrels and oats. Ship by Express. Also receive Butter, Cheese, Beans, Dried Fruits, Wool, Hops, Tobacco, Clover, Timothy, and Flax Seeds, &c. Mark goods W. S. McCLURE & Co., No. 250 Fulton-st., N. Y.

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FARMERS, COUNTRYMEN, AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS, can send their Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Lard, Tallow, Beans, Hops, Flax, Cotton, Flour, Grain, Meal, Green and Dried Fruits, Furs, Skins, Poultry, Game, Provisions, Seeds, Sorghum, Wool, Potash, Tobacco, Oils, and other produce, to JOSIAH CARPENTER, Commission Merchant, No. 323 Washington-st., New-York, near Erie Railroad Depot. To be sold at the highest market price. Every shipper to him will receive his valuable Weekly Price Current of the New-York Market free.

Our Oldest Friend.

BY O. W. HOLMES.

Read to "The Boys of '29," Jan. 5, 1865.

I give you the health of the oldest friend
That, short of eternity, earth can lend,—
A friend so faithful and tried and true
That nothing can wean him from me and you.

When first we screeched in the sudden blaze
Of the daylight's blinding and blasting rays,
And gulped at the gaseous, groggy air,
This old, old friend stood waiting there.

And when, with a kind of mortal strife,
We had gasped and choked into breathing life,
He watched by the cradle day and night,
And held our hands till we stood upright.

From gristle and pulp our frames have grown
To stringy muscle and solid bone;
While we were changing, he altered not;
We might forget, but he never forgot.

He came with us to the college class,—
Little cared he for the steward's pass!
All the rest must pay their fee,
But the grim old dead-head entered free.

He stayed with us while we counted o'er
Four times each of the seasons four;
And with every season, from year to year,
The dear name Classmate he made more dear.

He never leaves us,—he never will,
Till our hands are cold and our hearts are still;
On birthdays, and Christmas, and New-Year's too,
He always remembers both me and you.

Every year this faithful friend
His little present is sure to send;
Every year, wheresoe'er we be,
He wants a keepsake from you and me.

How he loves us! he pats our heads,
And, lo! they are gleaming with silver threads;
And he's always begging one lock of hair,
Till our shining crowns have nothing to wear.

At length he will tell us, one by one,
"My child, your labor on earth is done;
And now you must journey afar to see
My elder brother,—Eternity!"

And so, when long, long years have passed,
Some dear old fellow will be the last,—
Never a boy alive but he
Of all our goodly company!

When he lies down, but not till then,
Our kind Class-Angel will drop the pen
That writes in the day-book kept above
Our lifelong record of faith and love.

So here's a health in homely rhyme
To our oldest classmate, Father Time!
May our last survivor live to be
As bald, but as wise and tough as he!

[*Atlantic Monthly for March.*

LATE REBEL NEWS.

From The Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 18—Ed

The question of negro soldiers we consider as settled. *Public opinion has definitely declared in favor of arming the negroes;* the resolution introduced in the Virginia Legislature, giving the consent of the State to the measure, will pass, and may be followed, and should be, by instructions to Senators to vote for the measure, and thus put the matter at rest. As to giving the slaves their freedom, this should be the reward for faithful services, at the end of the war, if desired by the slaves. To some it may be a boon, a reward—others may not even desire freedom. Negroes are divided in opinion as to whether they would prefer freedom to slavery, but by all means leave the choice with them, let them decide the matter. We do not expect this reward to make soldiers of them; *discipline* only will do that. It must be a discipline differing, very much, from that which now holds together, with loosened bands, the armies of the Confederate States. It must be a discipline sharp, severe, exacting, which first teaches them their duty and then compels them to perform it. There never has been discipline in the armies of this Confederacy, but instead thereof a kind of universal suffrage, which fights when it chooses and straggles when it feels like it. All this must be changed with the negro troops; they have not the motives that impel the white man to this fight; they must be kept up to the mark by *fear of punishment* more than by hope of reward.

An army is and should be a despotism—not necessarily a tyranny. But authority must be absolute. Obedience is the first duty of a soldier, and straggling a great crime—not so great, perhaps, as desertion, but differing only in degree, not in kind. The armies of Frederick the Great were well disciplined; straggling was unknown in them; it was punished like desertion, and of desertion there was very little. The same discipline will make good soldiers of negroes; it will not promote desertion, for strict discipline is the best preventive known for desertion. It is a well known fact that desertion, straggling and absence without leave are least known in well disciplined regiments, and we believe that the fact will hold good in the armies of the Confederate States, and that these crimes will be found of greatest occurrence in the worst, and of least occurrence in the best disciplined regiments. An officer who cannot keep his command together is not fit to command men, and those regiments from which desertion are most frequent indicate most unmistakably the officers of which consolidation should relieve the army.

Gen. Lee has recommended the arming of the negroes, and upon him will devolve the duty of *making* them soldiers. Congress may put them in the ranks, but discipline only will make them fight. By nature and long habit and education they are obedient and docile, so that it would appear that their discipline ought to be easy and most effective. Under proper officers we believe that they can be brought to the very highest perfection of drill and maneuver, and taught to stand firmly together, and move with unity and celerity. But the present discipline of the armies of the Confederate States will never make soldiers of the negroes—the wonder is how it ever made soldiers of white men. The Congress has never understood the army, and its legislation has often proved most injurious to efficiency. Legislation should be for the true soldier, and not for the *poor* soldier. Give the men rations, clothes, and regular pay, and then the Congress may let the army alone.

One fruitful source of absence without leave has been the law granting furloughs from hospitals—these men, in nine cases out of ten, never return when their furloughs are out. Are the negroes to be furloughed from hospitals? If so, one campaign will be the last of the negro army.

The arming of the negroes is a most important step in the progress of this war; rightly and properly managed it will give most material strength to our armies, and, without doing the least injury to the institution of Slavery, effect much toward the independence of these States. But it will require much patience and much labor to make the negroes efficient soldiers. The selection of the proper officer to undertake their drilling is most important; upon him will depend the success or failure of the experiment. If he is a disciplinarian he will succeed, but if he is not, no matter how brave, how great a strategist, the experiment will be a failure. If, in the effort to drill the negroes and discipline them into soldiers, there should be developed a system by which our present noble armies may be improved and perfected, and their unsurpassed courage become disciplined courage, there will be no more disasters like those in the Valley and at Nashville. It is upon such trying occasions that discipline develops its real effects and brings out its great results.—Perhaps, in drilling the negroes, our officers may learn how to discipline the whites.

The Peace Conference.

The Richmond Whig of Feb. 18, in the course of an editorial, remarks:

We may imagine therefore that Seward was rather glad than otherwise that the Confederate gentlemen refused to be duped by him, since their refusal gave him the coveted opportunity for the use of his accustomed weapon. No doubt he was the more anxious for this chance inasmuch as *Grant had anticipated him by telling one of the most stupendous falsehoods on record; to wit: that Messrs. Hunter and Stephens had expressed themselves to him in a manner indicating a desire to return to the Yankee Union.* It was impossible for Seward to rival this achievement in any other way than by the exercise of his diplomatic arts. He could not say that the Confederate Commissioners had agreed to return to the Union, because their official report would show that they had refused to confer on any other basis than that of Southern Independence. But he writes to Mr. Adams, who is expected to convey the intelligence to European Governments, that the Commissioners, while declining at present to go back to the Union, studiously avoided saying that they would never go back; but on the contrary, intimated that in some unexplained and mysterious way, comity and good feeling, and finally political alliance might be restored.

The explanation of this mystery Seward undertakes to give by broadly hinting that the Commissioners meant an alliance between the North and South, by which their joint forces should be turned in another direction; meaning, without saying it, against the English in Canada, or the French in Mexico. Thus he expects to excite the ire of European Governments against the South, and to turn on us the resentment which the overbearing arrogance of the Washington Government has aroused throughout the civilized world. It may be an ingenious expedient; but there is no reason to believe that it will deceive the astute statesmen of Europe, or lessen the abhorrence which all humane and enlightened people feel toward the Yankee despotism. They have had so many of Seward's lies before that this last one will provoke only laughter and contempt.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

American Institute Farmers' Club.

TUESDAY, Feb. 7.—The meeting to-day was fully attended, and the conversation lively and instructive, a brief review of which, and extracts from Solon Robinson's budget of letters from the outside members of this great American Farmers' Club, will make up a readable report.

Earth Fence—ABRAM BERGEN, a long Island farmer, said as fencing was one of their heaviest taxes, everything that would tend to lessen that burden was worthy of consideration. He then read an advertisement of some man in Brooklyn who wants to sell a patent for making "a durable earth fence," at almost no cost, and Mr. Bergen wants to know if it is worthy of attention.

Doct. WARDER, Cincinnati, said he had seen a great deal of earth fence upon the prairies, but it only lasts good for one season, and has generally been abandoned as costing more than it is worth. I do not believe the kind now advertised of any value.

To Prevent Marks of Small-Pox.—ADRIAN BERGEN—The people in my neighborhood are excited about small-pox, and the young folks dread it on account of the disfigurement of the face. Now, I have heard Solon Robinson say that he has had the disease, and as he does not appear to be marked with any of its usual pits in the face, if he can tell others how to avoid them, he will do a greater favor to farmers' boys and girls than he would by telling them how to grow better crops, or anything else about farming.

SOLON ROBINSON—I have told how in print repeatedly. I will again. Get a small bottle of collodion (liquid cuticle), costing not over fifty cents, and as soon as the particles begin to discharge, varnish them over with collodion, and take care to keep them constantly covered with it. That is, if the discharge lifts the film, put on more. This keeps the air from the sore, and it heals and leaves the skin smooth. A torn rag, rolled with the fringe at one end, makes a good brush. Let the patient be kept in a cold room, not necessarily a dark one. At first the scars are red, then white, then they disappear.

A New Grass—JOHN K. HALL, Wyandotte, Kansas, sends a specimen of a new grass, a single tuft of which he found last Autumn. He says: "From the fact of its longer growth than any other grass in the locality where found during the extreme drouth of last Summer it may be peculiarly adapted to this 'thirsty land.'

"I feel a great desire to know its genus, and trust you will have it examined, and if indeed a new variety, reported on through the columns of THE TRIBUNE."

SOLON ROBINSON—This grass is common in Florida. It is out of place in Kansas. It is not worth cultivation.

Irrigation—HIRAM BROWN, Carlton, Orleans County, N. Y., says: "We want information about irrigation upon this shore of Lake Ontario, where the soil is good, but suffers from drouth. Last year it injured our crops seriously, and it appears to be growing worse and worse. Streams are numerous, which could be used, if we knew how, and had some general system."

Mr. DODGE replied that we never can successfully practice irrigation in this country for want of concert in action among the numerous owners of small farms. The system needs studying and laws to promote, and educated engineers to carry into effect. Mr. BARTLETT said he had seen some very beneficial effects from irrigation in Massachusetts. In one case a piece of poor sandy land was made to produce great crops of grass by irrigation of water from a woolen factory. Dr. SYLVESTER, Lyons, N. Y., told how rice was grown by irrigation and could not be grown otherwise. Mr. CARPENTER alluded to the value of irrigation for strawberries, which cannot be successfully grown without a free supply of water. SOLON ROBINSON thought irrigation of far greater value for grass than strawberries, as the value of the crop can be doubled upon any land by the use of water alone. He said that Dr. Sylvester was mistaken about rice, that it could not be grown inland. There is a kind of upland rice that grows like wheat upon dry land. He has seen it produce 60 bushels per acre in the interior of South Carolina.

Apple Tree Insects.—J. S. WOODWARD, Hess Cross-Roads, Niagara County, N. Y., sends the following:

"With this receive a box containing some apple limbs, which are punctured and contain some eggs—of what insect? Also, a limb marked '1,' on which are a pile of eggs—of what? Also, a cocoon marked '2,' on which are a lot of eggs—of what? Also, a few cocoons marked '3,' some of them perfect, and some containing some other insect. What are the insects making the cocoons, and what the insects which they contain?

"The cocoons are fastened to the limbs and the leaf to the cocoon, [illegible] worms, which have appeared [illegible] within four years.

"There are three [illegible]

"First, and worst, a worm about 1½ inches long, reddish brown or dark orange, with gray spots; its head is smooth and a dark, dull red, and at about one-third of the distance from the head back it looks as though its back was broken and a callus had formed of the same color as its head.

"These worms, when first seen, are all on one leaf, about one-sixteenth of an inch long, and the first leaf is only eaten so as to leave a skeleton leaf, and when they move they all go to another leaf, and then range in a row around the edge, just as thick as they can lay, and eat at the edge, and in this way go from leaf to leaf, and soon a young tree is entirely stripped of leaves. I have frequently found eggs like those on limb No. 1 where these worms had been. What worm is this, and is there any better way than to watch him and crush him in his infancy?

"Second, but not half as bad, a green worm about four inches long, and having two rows of spines or protuberances along his back, of an orange color, one-quarter of an inch long, and the first pair next his head are one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter, and are covered with black spots or dots. These go in pairs and are voracious, and will soon clean a tree four or five years set entirely of leaves. What worm is this, and is there any better way of getting rid of him than to shake him off and put a foot on him, for I cannot bear to touch him with my hand?

"Third, a little fellow, one-half or five-eighths of an inch long, a dirty white, and lives in the end of the young shoots when they are two to four inches grown, and eats down the inside and kills the shoot entirely. This is not very destructive, but is very vexatious, as he spoils the shape of our young trees by heading them back just when we don't want them headed back. This is the hardest to find of any of the worm family; and when we have found him, he has done all the mischief. These are all apple pests, of course.

"Which is the best way of pruning a young orchard—to cut out the centers, or to leave that and form the trees pyramidal as much as may be? Please present this to the Club for consideration, and information to the fruit-growers in this vicinity."

These specimens were submitted to Docts. TRIMBLE and WARDER, both good entomologists, who say that the limbs are pierced by the tree hoppers, or flower crick ets. The parcel marked No. 2 contains the eggs of the dusky vapor moth, (*Orgya leuco stigma,*) one of the most beautiful of insects. The parcel marked No. 3 is the same which have been destroyed by ichneumon flies, the chrysalis of which are left in place of the eggs. The protuberances on the limbs are a group of the pupae of some ichneumon fly. The worm with the protuberances is seldom numerous enough to do much mischief. It carries its eggs on the outside in those bunches. The male is a brown moth, with wings. The female has none. If we all knew how to distinguish the ichneumons and preserve them, while we destroy the eggs of worms, we should soon get rid of the pests. There is one class of ichneumons, said Doct. TRIMBLE, that greatly resembles the common house fly. This one has no ovipositor, and so she fastens her eggs upon the outside of the worms, into which the young ones eat as soon as hatched. These are God's instruments to destroy worms that are noxious to us, and we ought to study them carefully. The tree hopper that has pierced these limbs did so to deposit eggs to remain until warm weather in Spring. This leaf is fastened to the limb and cocoon by the female that laid these eggs, for their protection.

Mr. DODGE inquired if we could learn which insect to destroy and which to save.

The Doctor answered, "certainly, just as easily as you can learn anything else, by careful study."

The Sugar Maple.—Dr. ANDREW BUSH, Chester Co., Pa., sends sample of maple twigs and leaves, which appear to be those of *acer rubra,* which, he says, are from trees sold and planted in that section as silver-maple, which, since the introduction of the genuine silver-leaf, is declared to be sugar maple, and he wants to know if there are two sorts that yield sugar, and if maple sap makes good vinegar. The answer in brief is that there is but one sugar maple, *acer saccharinum.* Yet the sap of several other sorts yields a small quantity of sweet, and all will make vinegar, if a portion of the water is evaporated by boiling.

Emigrants to Missouri may address H. J. Coombs, Bethany, Harrison County, Mo., for information about good locations for Union men. He says, "Thank God, Missouri is now a free State. This is the fifth County in the State in point of radicalism. The last vote was, Lincoln, 1,252; McClellan, 181.

N. N. MOSHER, Lawrenceburg, Iowa, writes a doleful account of a visit to Warren County, Mo., in pursuit of cheap farms which had been recommended by Phillip W. Kohler, Hopewell Academy. He found the roads muddy, the railroads shaky, the towns composed of log cabins and frame houses, the taverns not as comfortable as New-York hotels, the land not as good nor as cheap as he expected, and therefore he insinuates that this Club must have been bribed by somebody, or else it would not recommend Missouri to those in search of new homes. Now the truth is, the Club has never recommended any place, further than to give people such information as we have about regions that they may emigrate to if they like it. It seems that Mr. Mosher does not like Warren County. Perhaps somebody else will, and therefore he will not be greatly missed.

Food for Plants.—Mr. BARTLETT exhibited some nitrate of ammonia, a solid white substance, yet easily reconvertible into gas, in which form it is the food of plants, which they obtain from the air, as they also do the substance that makes charcoal, which all wood fiber contains.

Apple Tree Hedge.—E. FLINT writes from "Rose" (he knows from what State, perhaps,) a strong recommendation of apple tree hedges, as being of quick growth from seed, very durable and hardy.

The gentleman forgets one or two little items, such as these: Rabbits are very fond of apple trees, and in a hedge would be very likely to eat a portion of them to death every Winter. Mice would also perform the same operation. Cattle browsing would benefit, rather than injure hedge; but how about tree borers and other worms that are sufficient to kill trees in an orchard? Would the hedge plants escape their ravages. If not, apple trees won't do for hedging.

Death to the Crows is proclaimed by J. BIRD (Jay-birds) Mt. Auburn, Mass., "because they are rascally, sneaking thieves, eating eggs and young of birds which are useful. Last year they were in a field of new sown land, and I took pains to see what they were about; I did not succeed until getting near I fired a gun, and then going where they were I found the remains of a poor toad, who, if alive, was worth all the crows in Christendom."

Hence, to save other birds, and toads, he would annihilate the crows. To which we answer: "Be sure you're right, then go ahead." If, instead of the toad, you had found the remains of a nest of mice, or young rabbits, what would you say about the damage done to your young orchard by the crows. It is annoying to have the birds killed by these black thieves. So it is to be robbed by any other thieves. But, as a wholesome fear of gunpowder is good for all thieves, perhaps you can protect your small birds; but have a caution how you destroy all the crows, for rest assured that birds' eggs and young are not their only food. The quantity of destructive vermin consumed by crows is enormous. They are friends, not enemies, of the farmer, just as much as small birds, toads, snakes and skunks, all of which are insect, worm and grub eaters.

Sheep Shedding Wool.—DANIEL REED, Morenci, Lenawee Co., Mich., wants to know what will prevent sheep shedding their wool in Winter. He says:

"I have about one hundred sheep, which I keep as follows: In warm, dry stable, never allowing them to get wet; turn them out on pleasant days in the middle of the day; feed twice each day with clover and timothy; grain lightly with corn once each day; water well once a day. And yet my sheep commence to shed their wool badly. How can you give the solution? I do not think there is any disease among them; they all look first-rate, and seem to do well."

SOLON ROBINSON says that one of the best remedies for this disease, for it is as much a disease as any other, that he has ever tried, is feeding the flock plentifully with turnips.

Perhaps some of our outside members can give the cause and cure of the disease. If so, it will be acceptable to a great many young shepherds, particularly in the West, where the complaint is more common than at the East.

Will Salt Kill Poultry?—Not if they have plenty of water. J. M. DEAN, North Ferrisburgh, Vt., who relates his personal experience and that of a neighbor, to the effect that twice when the hens had eaten salt in great quantities, and were dying, they were saved by giving them an abundance of fresh water.

Pears on Crab-Apple Stock.—R. PIERCE, Arbor Hill, Adair Co., Ga., wants to know if the club would advise grafting pears upon crab-apple stocks.

Not if it is possible to get quince or pear stocks, and in no case to any great extent. If used at all, select small thrifty trees, and set the graft so low that you can transplant so as to cover the juncture.

Acclimation.—It is stated that not until the sixth century wheat was first sown in England. Up to the sixteenth century Englishmen grew few fruits and vegetables. What they consumed were imported. Their chief food consisted of bread, beef and mutton. Nearly all the favorite flowers in England are exotics. The rose came from France, Flanders and Italy; the honeysuckle, hawthorn and passion flower from America; the lavender, rosemary and mignonette from the south of Europe; the laburnum from Hungary; the laurel from Portugal; the bay tree and daffodil from Italy; the weeping-willow from the Levant; the foxglove from the Canaries; broccoli, beans and cauliflowers from Greece; peas from Spain; carrots and celery from Flanders; asparagus and kidney-beans from Asia; lettuce, artichokes and cabbage from Holland; parsley from Egypt; and potatoes from America. The mulberry is from Italy; the apple and plum from Syria; the grape from Portugal; the nectarine and peach from Persia; the gooseberry, cherry and strawberry from Flanders; the currant and apricot from Greece; the quince from Austria; the pomegranate, orange and lemon from Spain; and the raspberry and walnut from America. The hop plant came from the Netherlands.

Taxing Dogs.—This subject is agitated now in many directions. *The Ledger,* Philadelphia, says: "The Legislature of Pennsylvania is considering the propriety of taxing dogs.

"In the report of the Agricultural Department for 1863, is a very valuable article on the whole subject of legislation in regard to dogs, especially in the bearing of it on sheep-raising. This very clearly shows that if we would have sheep cultivated and wool cheap, we must abate the dog nuisance. Every year shows that [illegible] in the [illegible]

"In fact it would seem that, whether [illegible] or wrong, the days of dogs are numbered. Sprung originally from the wolf, the fox or jackal, they seem to have been domesticated, and thus entered into a sort of Gibbeonitish league with man, that has prolonged their term of existence. From the oldest historic periods dogs have been the companions of men. And the very opening lines of the Iliad of old Homer shows that even then they were regarded also at times as his most fearful of enemies and tormentors, both in this world and even the next. Cities have long since had to pass laws against the race, of great severity, for fear of hydrophobia; but in the interior of this State at least they have had a good time generally, free from taxation, and, if the report may be believed, with even more liberty than was good for the community."

Yet we are quite behind other communities; for instance:

In Munich, Austria, all dogs are sent to the police twice each year. If in health, each receives a ticket, which he wears round the neck; if not, he is killed. In Rhode Island, every dog has to be numbered, registered, described and licensed, with the payment of $1 15 for each male, and $5 15 for each female. Any one violating this law is fined ten dollars and all unlicensed dogs are to be killed and buried at the public expense, $1 being paid for each dog so killed. Fifty dollars is the fine for removing a dog's collar. Damages to sheep are recoverable from the town or city treasury, and the town may then recover from the owner of the dog.

In Maine, dogs may be taxed in any township where the citizens so agree; and in Massachusetts, double damages are recoverable from the owner of any dog. In fact, to lead a dog's life, means something worse and worse every year, as all the Northern States are bent on raising sheep and obtaining wool; and even the shepherd's dog has lost his old character for faithfulness, and is voted old-fashioned, and a sort of public enemy.

Many reasons are urged for this reform. The cost of keeping our 3,000,000 dogs in the United States, is put down at $30,000,000 per annum, or as much as all the petroleum has produced during this last year. Then a million and a half more is put down for sheep destroyed and damaged.

Let Legislatures then impose taxes, let them register and restrain; it will probably only extirpate the vicious breeds and mongrel curs, while the nobler forms will yet sufficiently survive only under these more tamed and proper restraints, that shall prevent them from doing harm to the community. The fear of them must be no hinderance to the keeping of sheep.

Grapes in Winter.—SOLON ROBINSON: I have just received a sample of Catawba grapes from R. T. Colburn of this city, preserved in Cleveland, Ohio, in the fruit house built there upon the plan of B. M. Nyce, Greensburg, Indiana. These grapes, after being a week out of the preservatory, are just as fresh and sound as though only a week from the vines in October. Ice is used to keep the room cool and science has been invoked to preserve a degree of dryness in the atmosphere that keeps the fruit from decaying. At first chloride of calcium was used, but a later discovery has proved that the bitter water of salt works, which is absolutely costless, furnishes a valuable substitute for the chloride of calcium of commerce, to absorb the moisture given off by the fruit. I may state, that calcium is a silver-white metal, which by its union with oxygen forms lime. It is not known to exist in nature in an uncombined state. Chloride of calcium is produced when chalk, quick-lime or marble is dissolved in muriatic acid, and a solution of chloride of calcium, sometimes called muriate of lime is obtained. This solution occurs in sea water, in the refuse of salt-pans, and is sometimes allowed to flow away as waste from chemical works. Mr. Nyce produced his chloride by immersing marble spalls or common limestone in muriatic acid, which produces fermentation by dissolving the marble, and becomes chloride of calcium in its fluid state. This is heated in a large pan of sheet iron, until it becomes very hard and dry. It is then broken to pieces and put into troughs, where it becomes fluid again, by taking up moisture in the room. It is then again taken out, dried, and the same substance may be thus used twenty or thirty times.

Although this process is quite inexpensive, yet I am told that the use of the bitterns is still less. The air of the fruit room is agitated by a fan connected with a cheap wind-mill on the top of the building. The temperature is kept at 34°, and the dryness is regulated by a hygrometrical contrivance. The rooms are gas-tight, and Mr. N. keeps them most of the time so immersed in carbonic acid, created by the gradual ripening of the fruit, that a common candle or lamp will not burn in it. The reason for doing this is found in the principle enunciated by Liebig, viz: "That decay is much retarded by the absence of moisture, and by the substance being surrounded by an atmosphere of carbonic acid, which prevents the access of the oxygen of the air from coming in contact with decaying matter."

Butter, eggs, meat, game, partially cooked fruits, fruit juices, or almost any substance liable to decay, can be kept in one of these preservatories.

Distribution of Flower Seeds.—J. T. CHAMBERS, Secretary of the Club, says that he has received over 200 letters asking for a portion of Mr. [illegible]'s flower seeds, which, in addition to the many previously received, will [illegible]

[illegible]

Talk about Fruit.

We make the following brief report of the talk by the Fruit Growers' Club, February 2. The chairman, Mr. T. HOLT, opened the discussion with a review of some of the questions and opinions expressed at the last meeting, [illegible]

[illegible]

... collar, in which to insert the buds of the grafts, will keep them fresh till wanted. The farmer while grafting his fruit trees should not neglect the shrubbery in his yard or garden. The moss locust if grafted on a small common or yellow locust will form a beautiful flowering shrub the first year.

"On the common lilac you can graft the white and other new varieties, and thus form a very charming contrast, making this old neglected shrub one of the favorites of our yard. Many shrubs will grow from cuttings if after they are planted they are protected from the drying winds and suns of April and May by inverting over them a glass fruit can or tumbler. I grow a double althea last Summer in this way, and when in your city this Winter I saw large shrubs of the althea growing in [illegible] of their Western friends by sending them slips of this shrub to adorn their new homes. Slips of the Weigela will grow finely from cuttings, and can be sent in an old newspaper to distant friends. The present postage law is a perfect god-send to the farmer; and if he only improves it as he should by exchanging grafts, cuttings, seeds and shrubs, with his neighbors and friends, this country will soon be like the Garden of Eden."

Farm Labor—Its Value and Price.

A farmer in Central New-York inquires, "What price is it expected farmers must pay for labor the coming season?" We cannot answer this question. We can answer, however, that in proportion to value, they will pay more than ever was paid by any farming community on earth. We have never read of any country so badly afflicted with poor laborers as this one is at present. It is true that Europe has the same quality of labor, but there the laborers are under some degree of subordination to their employers; and besides, as they furnish their own food, they do not eat their employer out of house and home, as in some cases they do here. There is not one in ten of them, without the assistance of their employer, who is capable of earning his own living upon the best farms in the country.

In a late number of *The Country Gentleman,* S. Edward Todd has an article putting this subject in its proper light. He says:

Why, if a man or boy has two hands and two feet, and is as stupid as an animal with long ears, and if he don't know a sickle from a cradle, or a fanning mill from a thrashing machine, he must have his twenty or more dollars per month of twenty-six days, and board, whether he can perform a single operation in the field or barn in a workman-like manner or not.

Can he harness a span of horses correctly and hitch them to a plow, with the traces of the proper length, and adjust the plow to run right? Not one in a thousand can do it. But he wants twenty dollars per month and board. Can he sow grain evenly? Never sowed any—but guesses he could sow it. Upon trial some of the soil has nothing on it, while in other places the grain is thrown on in streaks, so thick that there will be little but straw. Does he know how to mow and cradle? O yes. And upon trial he can do it about as well as a female can chop wood. Can he go on and plow a field, and prepare it for a hoed crop, and plant and cultivate it in a farmer like manner? Yes, if he has a skillful boss to perform those parts where the exercise of a little thought or mind is necessary.

Give them good tools to cut cord wood, and to split rails, stakes or posts with, and in more than three-fourths of instances they will cut but little more than enough to pay for their board; and for want of skill they will spoil timber enough to pay a skillful laborer for all they will perform.

Can they go on and make a good underdrain? The number of those who can do it is as few as the righteous of ancient Nineveh. But $20 per month and board, cash, must come from some source.

Tell them you want a board or a rail fence built. Can they go and build it? If they have a skillful foreman to show them where and how to dig the holes, to set stakes, and to do every part that requires the exercise of a little thought and skill, they can do it.

Can they shear sheep? Not a bit of it. Can they prune fruit trees? O, yes. But it will be performed about as the professional fruit-grower from the Emerald Isle pruned a young orchard for his employer. When asked how he succeeded in pruning, he replied: "and I pruned none at all [illegible]; but I have got all cut down!"

A mechanic in a machine-shop, when boring out wheels or fitting up the bearings of journals, is required to do his work so accurately that any wheel will fit any journal, in a workmanlike manner. And if he bores out a wheel, or turns off a journal the thickness of a thin piece of paper too much, he is required to pay for the iron of which it is made. And this is right. He receives good pay for doing the work well; if he spoils it he ought to pay for it.

But how is it on the farm? We pay an inexperienced, unskillful and awkward laborer twenty dollars per month and board to plow our fields in a workmanlike manner. For want of skill his team is stove-up and abused; the plowing is performed in the most wretched manner, tools and instruments are smashed up as if they were the property of a belligerent enemy. But "twenty dollars per month and board," or a settlement. But this is not the darkest part of the shady side yet.

No, the darkest side is, that beside this intolerable stupidity, we have to put up with unbearable insolence, and employ this class of laborer, or let our farms go uncultivated. It is not at all a question with us, in many cases, which course will be most profitable. We hear of just such laborers as Mr. Todd describes asking from $30 to $60 per month for the coming season. No farmer in America can afford to pay these prices, no matter what may be the price of his produce; and sooner than submit to them we advise farmers to let their corn-fields grow to grass. A little resolution upon this point will bring these fellows to a proper sense of their position in society.

We have always been a strong advocate of the doctrine that "the laborer is worthy of his hire;" but we do not advocate his right to enter upon a man's farm and work lazily and live sumptuously, and at the end of the year carry off twice as much of the profits as he leaves behind for the owner. We cannot answer the question more explicitly. We stood the swindle of high wages last year, but this year we rebel against the infliction.

FRUIT CULTURE.

Report of the Committee on the Greeley Premiums.

On Friday evening, Feb. 11, the Committee on Large Fruits of the Horticultural Association of the American Institute held a meeting at the residence of Wm. S. Carpenter, esq., of this city, to consider whether the award of the "Greeley Premiums" should be made at once, or left open for another season.

The meeting was organized by appointing Dr. J. A. Warder of Ohio, Chairman, and Mr. P. T. Quinn of New-Jersey, Secretary.

At the request of all the members, Dr. Warder and Dr. Sylvester of Western New-York, were added to the Committee.

As the premiums offered by Mr. Greeley were made known only a few days before the exhibition of the Horticultural Association of the American Institute in September last, the Committee, in justice to themselves and the public, after freely discussing the relative merits of the fruits already presented, passed unanimously the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the award of the "Greeley premiums" be postponed until after the exhibitions of the Horticultural Association of the American Institute, to be held in the middle of September, the second Tuesday in November and second Tuesday in December, 1865.

Resolved, That invitations for competition be extended to the growers of all varieties of Apples, Pears and Grapes, except the following kinds, specimens of which have been received by the Committee:

APPLES—Hubbardston Nonsuch, Fallawater, Cookling's Seedling, Swaar and Baldwin.

PEARS—Bartlett, Lawrence, Dutchess, d'Angoulême, Dana, Hovey.

The object in extending the time from Sept. 15 to the second Tuesday in December is to give persons offering *late* varieties of fruits an opportunity of presenting them when fully matured.

It was resolved that Mr. P. B. Mead be requested to act with this Committee in awarding the premiums on the Grape, which, at Mr. Greeley's request, is to be decided by that Committee.

Mr. Greeley requests persons sending fruit for competition to forward it to the Committee at the American Institute, and in no case to him. Several lots have been sent to THE TRIBUNE office, which have not reached the Committee.

The Committee then adjourned to meet subject to the call of the Chairman.

JOHN A. WARDER, Chairman.

P. T. QUINN, Secretary.
JOHN A. WARDER,
CHARLES DOWNING,
J. A. WARD,
WM. S. CARPENTER,
P. T. QUINN,
WM. L. FERRIS,
E. WARE SYLVESTER,
Committee.

New-York, Feb. 11, 1865.

Agricultural Items.

WHAT IS MANURE?—In short, the answer is any substance that may be added to land to increase the product. Very few persons would be willing to call sand manure. Yet, under some circumstances, is it not so? In some parts of Great Britain sand from the sea-beach is hauled inland and spread over the soil to increase fertility. *The Mark Lane Express* says: At one locality in Ireland, that is, at Oysterhaven, 32 boats of about 12 tuns each are thus employed, raising 57,000 tuns annually; and putting the whole together from four other places, Sir R. Kane considers the quantity raised is [illegible] at 1,000,000 tuns annually. But besides these, almost every creek, bay and inlet, to which access can be had, supplies its quota of sand to the agriculture of the neighborhood, and it is taken in carts 10 or 12 miles up the country, on hilly or rough roads—a plain indication of its utility, and the estimation in which it is held by the farmers. The price in a great measure regulates the quantity employed, which ranges from 20 to 40 tuns per acre, and this every season. It is taken away, after being drained of a large portion of the sea water—what of this remains in it not being the least valuable portion. The sand raised at high water is the most inferior, and that obtained by dredging the best. At the time Sir R. Kane wrote, there were 365 horses and 18 carts, with carts engaged in this employment at Youghal, and the quantity raised in that harbor alone was nearly 300,000 tuns annually.

This manure is found to be as beneficial when laid on a calcareous as on the old red sandstone and carboniferous soils. The amount of carbonate of lime it contains varies considerably; some from Oysterhaven, analyzed by Sir R. Kane, contained 65 per cent. The coral sand, as it is called, contains a portion of phosphate of lime, which renders it more valuable and in greater estimation with the farmers.

UTILIZING WASTE.—The most important of all inventions are those which utilize products which are ordinarily wasted. The waste of food substance in salted meat is almost beyond calculation. We have seen the estimate of four millions of swine annually slaughtered in eight of the swine-raising States. A very large portion of this meat is salted. There is also an almost incalculable quantity of salt beef used in this country, and all the gelatin which the brine extracts and holds in solution is lost. What if all this should be saved? It would furnish soup of the richest kind for all the poor in America. *The London Veterinarian* says that a Mr. Whitlow, Glasgow, Scotland, has just taken out a patent to utilize this waste of food substance in brine. The process is simple. In the first place the brine is filtered, to free it of all floating particles of meat. The filtered liquid is then put into bladders, which are suspended in clear water. By a law of nature, that all minerals in solution will pass readily through animal substances, while animal substances will not pass, it is found that the salt is all absorbed by the fresh water in the course of two or three days, and that the gelatin in the remaining liquor can be concentrated to any desirable degree, even that of dried glue, and used for food or other purposes for which that substance is valuable. It is stated that large vats can be lined with skin, bladder, or parchment paper, for a dyalizing substance, and these so arranged as to be surrounded with fresh water, and that brine in large quantities can thus be rapidly freed of its salt, and an immense waste utilized. Mr. Whitlow estimates the waste in the city of Glasgow alone at 60,000 gallons of brine annually. What, then, must the waste be of New-York and half a dozen other principal cities of this great meat-eating country?

FIRKIN BUTTER may be kept sweet a long time while being used from in a family, by excluding the air between times of taking out a weekly supply. Make a pickle of two quarts of water, one quart of salt, one pound white sugar, and a teaspoon full of saltpeter, and keep the butter covered with this and a linen cloth. Have a cover to fit tight, or head up the firkin. Pour off the pickle to take out butter and return it again.

Deaths of Soldiers

IN THE HOSPITALS IN AND ABOUT NEW-YORK.

For two weeks ending Feb. 16, 1865.

REPORTED WEEKLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, BY A. J. CASE, GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKER, WHO IS PREPARED TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR BRINGING ON BODIES FROM FORTRESS MONROE, WASHINGTON, &C., NO. 397 GRAND-ST., N. Y.

Brown, William, age 21; Co. K, 203d Pa., gun-shot wound; residence when enlisted, Pennsylvania.
Barton, Augustus; died on steamship Northern Light.
Cline, Milton, age 20; Co. H, 20[illegible] Pa., gun-shot wound; residence when enlisted, Lancaster Co., Pa.
Davis, Sampson, (Rebel), age 33; Co. A, 1st Alabama Art., chronic diarrhea; residence when enlisted, Alabama.
Green, Benj. M., (Rebel), age 21; Co. G, 5th Texas, gun-shot wound; residence when enlisted, Texas.
Hemphill, Richard, age 20; Co. H, 203d Pa., gun-shot wound; residence when enlisted, Philadelphia.
Jones, William, Co. D, 6th U. S. Inft., dropsy; residence when enlisted, unknown.
Jackson, James, age 20; recruit, 20th U. S. Colored; residence when enlisted, Lockport, N. Y.
Herden, Julius, age 22; Co. D, 5th N. Y., typhoid fever; residence when enlisted, Hoboken, N. J.
Mansfield, David, age 19; Co. B, 110th N. Y., gun-shot wound; residence when enlisted, Westmoreland, Oneida Co., N. Y.
O'Connor, Patrick, age 30; Co. G, 48th Ill., erysipelas; residence when enlisted, Union Co., Illinois.
Beamer, William, age 44; Co. G, 16th N. Y. Artillery, gun-shot wound; residence when enlisted, Hanover, N. Y.
Thompson, Chr. F., age 18; died at Hart Island.
Van Arsdale, Wm. B., age 24; Co. C, 203d Pa., gun-shot wound; residence when enlisted, Greene Grove, Pa.

THE DRY GOODS MARKET.

MONDAY, Feb. 21, 1865.

The dry-goods market sympathizes very directly with the military situation. The news of the evacuation of Charleston, and the evident concentration of the armies of both sides for a final struggle, produces an extreme sensitiveness respecting prices and creates a declining tendency throughout the market, but especially upon cotton goods. The jobbers are selling down their stock to the lowest possible limit, and in many instances at prices much below the agent's figures. During the last few days Prints have been reduced in some cases 5 cents per yard, partly with a view to reducing stocks, and partly to bring down prices owing to commission houses. The large sale of Domestic goods at Boston has produced a general indisposition to buy until the result is known. There will be a large gathering of buyers from the principal cities, and the prices then established will do much in settling values for domestic cotton goods in the city.

The trade in woolen goods is comparatively steady, but prices are weak. The demand is large, notwithstanding the general dullness of trade, and there is a reasonable prospect that the whole production will be taken up.

The exports of Domestic Cottons from this port to foreign ports for the week ending Feb. 16, 1865, have been as follows: Total since Jan. 1, 1865, 64; same time in 1864, 97; same time in 1863, 1,104; same time in 1862, 537; same time in 1861, 10,977; same time in 1860, 11,530; same time in 1859, 9,729.

The demand for brown sheetings is nominal, pending the Boston sale: Standards are quoted 52½@53½c., but without sales.

The trade in bleached sheetings is generally light and irregular. Agents are not very firm in their quotations, and in many instances would readily make a moderate concession to move off a good lot of goods. New-York Mills are held by the agents at 55c., but sell very slowly at that figure.

Brown drills are quiet and rather weak; standard brands have sold at 50c. in small lots.

Jeans are weak and dull. Bates and Indian Orchard are quoted 27c.; Naumkeag, 36.

Denims are very dull, and prices irregular. Manchesters are quoted 50c., but with almost no sales.

There has been a decline in some of the leading brands of Ticks during the week. Hamilton B. T. are 67c.

There has been a slightly increased movement in Printing Cloths, though the demand must be reported very dull. Holders have yielded in quotations, and 20c. @21c. may be considered the current rates for 64x64; sales of that count have been made as low as 20c.

The Providence Journal of yesterday has the following: *Printing Cloths*—Market very quiet, with small sales. The following are the sales: 2,500 pieces, 56x60, 16½c.; 1,000 pieces, 64x64, 20½c.; 11,000 pieces, 64x64, private terms; total, 14,500 pieces.

Prints are so unsettled in price that there are almost no transactions at first hands. Merrimacks have been reduced to 33c. for the best cloth, and 30c. for the Providence. Certain jobbers having sold below the agents' quotations, those goods were withheld from the market during the latter part of the week by the agents. The other agents continue the quotations we gave last week, but are unable to sell. The jobbers have reduced the prices of the leading brands to 25c., except Merrimacks. The following are the current rates among the jobbers: Merrimack, 27½; Providence, 25; Pacific, 25; Sprague's fancies, 25; Richmond's, 25; American, 25; Dunnell's, 25; Saunders, 23½; Allen's, 25; Manchester, 25; Amoskeag, 22; Lowell, 21; Dutchess, B, 20½; Windham, 19; London Mourning (Sprague's), 25, and Atlantic Mourning, 25c.

The Pacific Company have opened samples of their 1,200 lawns. The goods, of course, maintain the established reputation of the printers; the opening price is 40c.

There is a hesitancy about the delaine trade, owing to the indisposition to buy at present prices. The jobbers have reduced their quotations to 33c. and 37c., the latter price for new styles. We quote as follows: Pacific delaines, 38c.; Pacific challies, 40c.; Pacific armures, 42c.; Manchester delaines, 35c.; Hamilton delaines, 38c.

Fancy cassimeres are in steady demand, but holders have to yield in order to effect sales. A 1 styles are an exception, and readily bring full prices.

Army kerseys are in fair demand at $1 50@$1 55 for standards.

Army flannels are firm at $1, but not much in demand.

There is a moderate demand for carpets, but not equal to the corresponding time of last year.

The importers are doing a light, but on the whole a profitable business. There is a good inquiry for good styles of fancy dress goods, which are comparatively scarce. Of stable fabrics, however, the prospect is that the supply will about equal the demand, there having been a good balance held over from last season. Buyers show a disposition to bring the importers to the auction room; the latter, however, with a consciousness of a merely nominal stock of goods, do not show any nervousness about the result. The auction sales to-day show a steadiness of prices, though, in consequence of the absence of buyers at the Boston sale, the attendance was very limited. The imports of last week were in excess of those of preceding weeks, but less than half the amount for the corresponding time of last year.

The following comparison shows the receipts since the beginning of December, when the importations for the Spring trade may be presumed to commence:

	1863.	1864.
Week ending Dec. 7	$1,168,579	$308,704
Dec. 15	1,343,291	317,010
Dec. 22	1,512,545	435,760
Dec. 29	1,395,826	497,075
	1864.	1865.
Jan. 5	2,501,526	532,384
Jan. 12	1,043,235	572,608
Jan. 19	2,948,922	496,109
Jan. 26	1,650,831	749,534
Feb. 2	2,925,551	757,549
Feb. 9	2,025,063	827,866
Feb. 16	2,510,141	1,128,584
Total	$21,016,110	$6,623,204
Decrease		$14,392,886

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

RECEIPTS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, Feb. 21, 1865.

Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.	Total.
6,325	169	888	17,130	2,060	22,592

These were sold at the following Market-Places:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.	Total.
At Allerton's, 44th-st.	4,693	60	334	1,476	2,060	....
At Browning's, 6th-st.	231	38	51	3,900	....	....
At O'Brien's, 6th-st.	221	38	159	1,480	....	....
At Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	75	33	57	2,797	....	....
At Bergen	850	....	283	3,877	....	....
Sent from the cars direct to Butchers	250	....	....	....	....	....
Average weekly receipts last year	5,166	146	1,454	15,047	12,596	34,410
Receipts last week	2,717	102	522	9,097	2,815	15,253

PRICES OF BEEF AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKET THIS WEEK.

The following are the quotations per pound upon the estimated net weight of meat—seller sinking offal. That is, a bullock whose quarters will weigh 8 cwt., at 10c. a pound, amounts to $80:

	Cents per pound.
Prize, or extra holiday Beef	24 @25
The next best on sale to-day	23 @23
That generally rated first quality	21 @22
Medium or good, fair quality	19 @20
That of ordinary, thin Steers, Oxen and Cows	15 @17
Inferior or lowest grade of Cattle	13 @14
The general average of the market to-day, estimated at	17½ @—
Extreme range of prices from	13 @25
The most of the sales are from	17 @20

WHERE THE CATTLE ARE FROM.

The Bullocks sold at Allerton's are reported from the following States:

New-York	1,241	Kentucky	32
Pennsylvania	307	Vermont	27
Ohio	439	Connecticut	432
Michigan	50	Maine	18
Indiana	103	New-Jersey	10
Illinois	1,271	Rhode Island	10
Tennessee	37	Canada	633
Iowa	26	Massachusetts	162

They came by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 869; Hudson River Railroad, 471; Harlem Railroad, 1,882; New-Haven Railroad, 524; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 616; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 270; on foot, 166. About 3,700 were in the yards on Monday.

LIST OF DROVERS.

The following are the names of drovers, owners, or consignees of the principal droves, and where the cattle are reported from:

S. Ulery, Pa.	63	D. Dayton, Conn.	27
W. Fowles, N. Y.	20	Lindsey & Foote, Conn.	11
J. D. Ferguson, N. Y.	46	Eisner & Fleishauer, Ill.	82
J. Stein, Pa.	32	Fleishauer & Schuessler, Can.	30
H. Westheimer & Co., Ill.	57	Kramer & Black, N. Y.	17
H. Westheimer & Co., O.	48	A. T. Parrott, Ohio	71
H. Westheimer & Co., Ky.	32	D. Adams, Conn.	12
H. Westheimer & Co., Pa.	79	P. McCaffrey, Conn.	25
H. Westheimer & Co., N. Y.	116	J. Moses, Pa.	35
J. H. Williams, Pa.	60	E. Loughman, Ohio	91
Schuessler & Eisner, Can.	147	J. W. Hatch, Ill.	60
W. H. Monroe, Mass.	20	Kelley & Seymour, Iowa	26
W. H. Monroe, Vt.	27	J. Myers, N. Y.	17
W. H. Monroe, Me.	18	J. Myers, Canada	20
W. H. Monroe, Canada	35	Geo. Bright, Mass.	58
W. H. Monroe, Conn.	10	Geo. Strauss, Conn.	13
J. Baldwin, Conn.	14	R. Ashton, Pa.	10
Samuels & Eckstein, Pa.	35	H. Lacey, N. Y.	14
Samuels & Eckstein, Ill.	34	P. M. Connell, N. J.	10
W. Sohie, Ill.	34	Beach, Bray & Tolley, Can.	55
S. Webster, Ill.	50	Beach, Bray & Tolley, N. Y.	20
S. Housley, Canada	68	Beach, Bray & Tolley, O.	74
Rice & Cane, Ill.	52	W. Florence, N. Y.	16
Bridenbecker & Bro., N. Y.	103	W. Florence, O.	11
J. Cramer, N. Y.	19	M. Talvers, N. Y.	23
Shultz & Purdy, N. Y.	28	J. A. Merritt, Conn.	21
J. Decker, N. Y.	28	S. W. Clark, Mich.	33
Dudley & Colwell, N. Y.	44	B. H. Love, Ill.	51
W. Thompson, Ill.	151	D. W. Brown, & Co., O.	77
J. Church, N. Y.	21	Osborne, O.	31
C. Church, N. Y.	17	C. W. Cooper, Canada	44
Brownell, Ohio	20	C. Burdick, N. Y.	20
F. Jackson, Ct.	24	Holden & Ulery, Ill.	98
A. Barnes, Ct.	24	Gregg & Wilson, Ind.	103
D. Adams, Ct.	12	J. S. Ramsdell, N. Y.	10
W. J. Rockwell, Ct.	33	P. Coble, N. Y.	11
J. Skiff, N. Y.	10	A. La Mont, N. Y.	16
J. S. Woodruff, Ct.	21	J. C. Kellogg, N. Y.	20
Jordan & Wilcox, Mass.	10	Swartz & Verfrank, Ill.	120
Chidsey & Andrews, Ct.	12	Benham, N. Y.	18
A. Young, Ct.	14	R. B. Wilkes, N. Y.	18
B. B. Hemmingway, Ct.	28	J. Ayrault, N. Y.	31
W. F. Barber, Ct.	39	Sage & Hughes, N. Y.	37
Adams & Porter, Mass.	60	P. Hinds, N. Y.	20
D. Doty, N. Y.	13	L. Dean, R. I.	10
A. Sinclair & Co., Canada	70	C. S. French	8
T. Gillis, Ill.	35	Bushnark & Wolrick, Pa.	16
T. Gillis, Ohio	16	O. P. Baker, Canada	46
Clark & Phelps, Mass.	14	S. Jones, Ill.	63
P. Fish, Mich.	17	J. Fleishauer, Ill.	39
W. Moore, Ill.	50	Thos. Cook, Tenn.	37
H. S. Rosenthal, Ill.	119	Harlem Local, N. Y.	400
B. Westheimer, Ill.	34	Harlem Local, Ct.	158

REMARKS ABOUT BEEF CATTLE.

The total number this week, 6,325 head, compares with 2,717 head last week, and with 5,166 head, average per week last year, and with 4,845 for the corresponding week one year ago. The number sold yesterday and to-day at the principal market, 3,900 head, compares with 1,841 head last week, and with 3,017 head, the average per week last year, and with 4,107 head, at market one year ago.

THE OPENING OR PRINCIPAL DAY OF THE MARKET.

Monday, Feb. 20.—The top round of the long ladder of high prices in the beef cattle market was reached last week. It is now broken and dropped out, we believe, past restoration. The decline is estimated by the most reliable salesmen at two cents a pound on the best, considering quality and low estimates of weight, and much more on the poorest class. Cattle have been bought on the scales at 1@2c. a pound, live weight, less to-day than they could have been bought last Monday. The reason of this is obvious enough. We have about 3,400 head on sale, and 600 have been sold here during the week, and 850 at Bergen, and several hundred at the down town stables: enough, probably, with what may arrive to-morrow, to make over 6,000 for the week's supply, and of a tolerably fair quality. A few of those here to-day are very superior, and held at 25c. ℔ lb. with bidders at prices the owner considers equal to 24 cents. Another lot of very superior cattle are reported at 22 cents, and we have just heard a butcher, who always buys first-class cattle, say to another, "I do not think my cattle cost over 18 cents per pound to-day, and they are better than I paid 22 cents for last week." This is the state of trade upon first-class. We think it a little worse upon mediums, and much worse upon the lowest grades. One candid broker reports sales at 15 cents per pound as good as last week at 20 cents or over. Drovers, many of them, lose money at an awful rate, owing to the way their cattle have fallen off during their long and perilous journey hither. There is one lot, part of 400 head of the same owner, that were driven from Suspension Bridge to Utica, before they could get forward on the cars. Others are still at the Bridge, and have been there since the 2d of February. The owner of these 400 head anticipates a loss of $25 a head, counting extra cost of feed and transportation, shrinkage of weight, and decline of price below what they were expected to bring at the time of purchase. This is, perhaps, an extreme case, but we fancy that some of the local shippers on the Western Road would be glad to compromise upon a loss of $10@$15 a head upon their purchases this week. We have report of sale of a pair of Oxen at $250, which the owner bought during the week in Orange County at $300. Government has taken about 300 head—100 head to-day, at less than 15c. ℔ lb., live weight, for choice stock, selected by Geo. Sterr and David Reed, although the new commissary, Capt. Carlton, was present. The price is more than a cent lower than it would have been last Monday. The weather to-day is clear, and warm enough to make mud and water abundant, but not enough to injure trade, which opened nearly as high as last Monday, but soon declined, and has been dull and slow all day, with a large number of cattle unsold at 3 o'clock, which gives the wholesale butchers who await bargains when owners begin to grow tired of waiting, an opportunity to get stock upon their own terms, or else owners must take the hard chance before them of to-morrow.

CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

Tuesday, Feb. 21.—Upon consultation with many drovers, brokers, butchers and disinterested persons, that we have met since writing the paragraph for the opening day, we are satisfied that we have not given the decline as great as it is in fact. We are assured that sales have been often made at a loss of $25 a head, and these cattle were actually sold yesterday at 15c. ℔ lb. of quite as good a quality as others that brought 22 cents one week previous. Some of the oldest traders in the market are sure that this is the most disastrous breakdown that ever occurred, and no one has any confidence in future prices. The receipts to-day were about 200 fresh cattle, which came scattering in up to noon, but were all taken at full as good prices as they would have brought yesterday p. m. Some salesmen thought the market rather better than yesterday, as a good many buyers held off then under the impression that large numbers would come in to-day and that prices would go still lower. Finding the receipts light, and being in doubt as to free arrivals next week, with a dearth of Sheep and Hogs, butchers picked up the latter droves about as fast as they were yarded. Our list of drovers shows a large number of small lots, scraped together from all quarters, as though every one was bent upon rushing in the few cattle to get the benefit of the late rise. Probably never before were so many States represented—at least not since the Rebellion—16 of them contributing to make up the quota, though Illinois and New-York were the chief contributors. Canada is sending in quite freely, or rather, enterprising and speculative drovers are pushing into Canada after cattle, now that gold is declining.

TRANSPORTATION is beginning to assume a little more regularity. We hear of large trains of stock moving from Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, where stock has been detained fourteen to eighteen days, and some has been driven on foot to Utica, in hopes of getting forward. The great block of transportation has been upon the New-York Central, which has been "out of wood" and "into the snow," until the motive power was insufficient to move the freight. We hear that 16 locomotives from the Hudson River road have gone over to lend their aid. There is no trouble in getting stock from Albany as fast as it arrives. It has come in scatteringly all the week, and will continue so until all the delayed stock gets forward. Cattle, sheep, and hogs have suffered great depreciation in value by the difficulties of transportation, and some of them are not in the most healthy condition for food.

BROKERS' SALES OF BULLOCKS.

C. Sinclair, 70 Canada steers, Oxen, Cows, Heifers, a mixed drove, the Oxen fair, sold at 18c., the Cows $75 each, or 16c., and 17c. for thinnish Steers.

W. Florence, 20 Ohio cattle for Brownell, Steers, Oxen and Cows, at 16@21c.; also 27 fair New-Jersey Oxen and Steers for himself at 16c., and 20 very good Pennsylvania Steers at Bergen at 20@22c., on 7½ cwt.

Miller & Morehouse for D. W. Brown, 77 fairish, but light Ohio Steers, Oxen and Heifers, 5 cwt., at 16@20c.

W. Thompson for B. C. Coon, one lot 73 Steers, 6½ cwt., at 19@20c., and another bunch of 61, which would dress 8 cwt., at 18@21c., both droves from Illinois.

P. McCaffrey, 25 Connecticut Steers and Oxen, good flesh, 8½ cwt., sold at nearly 22c., being prime cattle.

T. Gillis for himself, 35 Illinois, and 15 Ohio Steers and Oxen, fair at 18@20c.

T. Bloomer, a car load of Westchester County Oxen, fair to very good at 18@22c.

Eastman & Bros., 47 mixed Canada steers, cows, heifers and oxen for Scollin's at 15@20c., calling them to average 7 cwt., and 60 ordinary to very good Massachusetts cattle for W. H. Monroe, at 16@20c. on 6½ cwt., and 20 fat corn oxen for same owner, 9½ cwt., at 20c.; also Wednesday last 10 extra good cattle to Government, at 22c., and Tuesday 68 nice Illinois steers for S. Jones, 6½c cw., fat at 20c.

George Ayrault, 31 fine State cattle fed by J. Ayrault in Monroe Co., ranked among the best in market, 9 cwt., sold at 22@24c.—21c. refused for the lot; also 12 for J. S. Ramsdell, common State steers, 5½ cwt., at 18c., and 10 for young Connecticut cattle, poor at 18c.

B. Westheimer, among others, sold 34 fair, 6½ cwt. Illinois steers for himself at 20c., and for Phelps & Clark, 14 Massachusetts cattle, good steers and oxen at 20@21c.—4 of the best for $1,000, and for Rosenthall, 39 fair Illinois steers and oxen at 18@20c.

S. W. Clark, 33 of his own Mich. steers and oxen, 7½ cwt., at 16c., 23 of them to C. & G. Lochran, at $135 each.

J. Church, for himself, 33 Orange Co., State steers and oxen, 8 cwt., at 18@20c.; and for C. Church, 17 thinnish State oxen, at 17@20c. on 7½ cwt.

E. Loughman, for M. Loughman & Co., 91 Ohio grade Durhams, good, at 20@21c. on 6@7 cwt. This is 2c. ℔ lb less than they would have brought last week.

A. B. Mead, 25 State and 35 Conn. oxen and cows, some very good, at 23c.; others quite common, at 15@10c.

I. Budlong, 103 State stillers for Bridenbecker & Bro., fed in Herkimer Co., in medium flesh, 6½ cwt. sold at 19@21c.

Schuessler & Eisner, 110 Canada steers and oxen, some good, others rough, 7½ cwt., at 19c. Also, 71 Illinois steers for Rosenthall, at 18c. on 6 cwt.

Simon Ulery, 17 Pennsylvania and 21 Ohio cattle last Friday at 21@22c., and to-day, 71 Ohio cattle at 17@20c.

R. J. Halsted, 14 Dutchess County oxen, fair, 15 cwt., alive, at 18c.

Conger & Coney, 44 common Canada oxen, 4@9 cwt., at 16@18c., and for Osborne, 31 ordinary Ohio steers and stags at 15@18c. on 7 cwt.

S. G. Woodruff & Brother, 18 State Cattle for Benham, 6½ cwt., at 17@20c.; 16 for Wilkes at 18@22c., and 16 thin State cattle for Kramer & Block at 16c.

H. Westheimer, 33 good heavy 9½ cwt. Dutchess County cattle to government at 21c., and for W. Moore 100 medium Illinois steers, 6½ cwt., at 17@20c.; 62 Illinois for C. Cann at 17@20c. on 6½ cwt. Also for P. H. Love, 53 Illinois steers, 6½ cwt. at 17@21c.

J. H. Williams, 26 very good Iowa steers, for Kelley, at 19@25c. on 12 cwt., being large and fat—1 pair of them to J. Donovan, to kill and weigh at 25c.

J. A. Merritt, for J. S. Woodruff, 15 fat and heavy Conn. oxen, fed by Mr. Woodruff, 12½ cwt., sold at 23c., or $280 each. Also 20 Conn. and State steers and oxen, uneven at 20@23c.—1 pair $560.

Dudley & Colwell, 32 for T. C. Mason, State steers and oxen, some fair, others rough, 6½ cwt. at 17@20c.—4 of them very good at 21c. And 16 for G. Dimick at 18@20c. on 9 cwt.

Sutton & Sexton, 45 Westchester Co. oxen and steers at 15@20c.—few very fine 22c. T. Broadway took one superior pair at $570.

Eckstein & Samuels, 34 fairish, 6½ cwt., Ill. steers at 18c.

W. Fowls, for S. Housley, 66 Canada cattle, 6@7 cwt., at 15@18c.

J. C. Hoag & Bro., 25 Dutchess County steers, oxen and cows, mostly poor, at 15@20c.

Teed & Wheeler, 103 Indiana cattle, for Gregg & Wilson, 5½ cwt., at 18@20c.

Sage & Hughes, 120 Illinois steers, for Swartz & Co., poor, 5½ cwt., at 15@20c., and 37 State cattle, for stocking, at 15@20c. on 6 cwt.

Murray & Glover, 98 fair to good Illinois steers, for E. Ulery, scant 7 cwt., at 18@22c.

P. F. Cary, 60 coarse Illinois oxen, for Hatch, 7½@8 cwt.—1,600 lbs. at home,—should have been here four weeks ago, badly drifted, sold at 18c.

MILCH COWS—Receipts are on the increase, as they usually are at this season. Buyers are not plenty, so that stock is accumulating, though what sales are made are generally at high prices, mostly at $75@$90, though some are held at $100 and even $130, with no takers. Milkmen have been selling off some of their nearly dry Cows, and are filling their places with fresh animals; but they are not adding to their stock, owing to the uncertain supply of distillery feed so generally used in and around the city.

VEAL CALVES—These, too, are coming in more freely, as they always do toward Spring. They are in good demand, selling at 11@12c. per lb. live weight for poor and 13@14c. for good, with a few of the best selected at 15c.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

Receipts this week 17,130

QUOTATIONS.—The following reports of sales of sheep and lambs, by several of the sheep-brokers, who sell on commission, will give the average of prices per head this week. They are quoted ℔ lb., live weight, for Sheep, 11@14½ cents.

The sheep market is so scantily supplied that prices are extraordinarily high. It opened high on Monday morning, but upon news of more stock expected, was not firm through the day. Tuesday morning, however, prices were higher than Monday. A lot of Columbia County, N. Y., sheep, which were fresh from their feed-lots, and full, sold at 14½c. per lb., which is equal to 15c. for Western stock. Another lot of stock was held firm at 14½c., and at 10 o'clock there was not 100 head for sale in Sixth-st. The great scarcity of stock keeps up pelts within about 25 cents of highest rates. They are now worth $2 50@$3 25, average $2 50, but a large supply on the market, with good below 20c. will bring down the average price to $3 or less. The demand for skins is better than for wool, as sheep-leather is just now very largely used. The sheep market is likely before another week to be crowded with stock, and then prices will tumble as badly as they have in the beef-cattle market.

R. H. Hume sold 2,201 Sheep at an average of $11 27.

McGraw & O'Brien report sales of 1,400 Sheep at $10 10.

Chamberlin gives sales of 2,797 Sheep through Kase & McPherson, Judd & Hecklinghorn, A. Van Wert, John Kase, and owners, as follows: 179 Sheep at $14; 600 at $12; 160 at $11 75; 160 at $11 15; 300 at $10; 457 at $9 40; 179 at $9; 150 at $8 60; 420 at $5 04; 106 at $5 50.

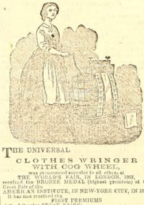
THE SWINE MARKET.

Receipts by Railroads to wit: Hudson River Railroad, 230; Erie Railroad, 510; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 1,300; Total, 2,060.

Brokers report the following quotations: Western corn-fed ℔ lb. live weight, 14@14½c., dead weight 16½@16¾c.; Distillery fed hogs ℔ lb. live weight, 14@14½c., dead weight 17½@18c.

The fluctuations in the Hog market since last report have been slight. The arrivals, both as regards numbers and average quality, also the general tone of the market, have very much resembled the previous week. Prices have ruled steady, generally favoring shippers, there having been no day since last report but that a good lot would incite considerable competition. Short supply and ready sales continue the order of the day, it being a rare occurrence for a lot to be held over night. The firm market that exists is owing to the consumptive demand caused by the high price of beef, and as all the hogs now arriving are required for the fresh trade, the range of prices do not differ as much as usual during the packing season. A lot of Hogs, even and good flesh, averaging from 150 to 200 lbs. will bring nearly if not quite quite as much as heavier weights.

The market rules steady to-day under an active demand at the following prices: Best grades, 14½@14¾c.; Medium and Ordinary, best grades, 14@14½c. The arrivals for the week amount to 2,060; corresponding week last year, 7,603; corresponding week preceding year, 24,692.



THE UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER WITH COG WHEEL, was pronounced superior to all others at THE WORLD'S FAIR, IN LONDON, 1862, received the BRONZE MEDAL (highest premium) at the Great Fair of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE, IN NEW-YORK CITY, IN 1863. It has also received the FIRST PREMIUMS at the following STATE FAIRS:

NEW-YORK	1862	1863
VERMONT		1863
PENNSYLVANIA	1863	1864
MICHIGAN		1864
INDIANA	1863	1864
ILLINOIS	1863	1864
IOWA	1863	1864
WISCONSIN		1864
CONN. RIVER VALLEY FAIR		1864
CHAMPLAIN VALLEY FAIR		1864

and at the principal COUNTY and INSTITUTE FAIRS throughout the land.

OPINION OF ORANGE JUDD, esq., Editor American Agriculturist.

It is, in reality, a *Clothes Saver! a Time Saver! and a Strength Saver!* We think the machine more than *pays for itself every year*, in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the WRINGER be fitted with COGS, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft slip, and tear the clothes. Our own is one of the first made, and it is as good as new, after nearly four years' constant use!

OPINION OF SOLON ROBINSON, Editor New-York Tribune, (Agricultural Department.)

My family would as soon give up the cooking-stove as this CLOTHES WRINGER. It cannot be too highly recommended.

Prices for the best family sizes—WITH COGS—No. 2, $10. No. 1½, $12. On receipt of the price from places where no one is selling, we will send the U. C. W. free of expense.

EVERY WRINGER WITH COGS IS WARRANTED!

Good canvassers can find profitable employment selling the U. C. W. For terms and circulars address R. C. BROWNING, Genl. Ag't, No. 347 Broadway, N. Y.

Musical Instruments.

A NEW PIANO.

TO THE PUBLIC AND THE PROFESSION.

LINDEMAN & SONS' PATENT CYCLOID PIANO-FORTES

LINDEMAN & SONS, having perfected their new Patent Cycloid Piano-Forte, respectfully invite the profession, amateurs and the public generally, to visit their Manufactory, Nos. 171 and 173 Mercer-st., one door below Bleecker-st., to examine and thoroughly test these instruments. They court the most critical judgment and the closest comparison, convinced that the brilliant and sterling qualities of the PATENT CYCLOID PIANOS will meet with the approval of the most exacting. Lindeman & Sons claim for these instruments a SUPERIORITY OF ACTUAL MELODIOUS POWER, A PURITY AND VOCALITY OF TONE, a perfection of touch, and, above all, the attainment of just mechanical construction, which combines in its shape ENTIRE NOVELTY, ELEGANCE and STRENGTH, and which insures that the instrument WILL STAND IN TUNE, longer and more perfectly, than ANY OTHER PIANO now manufactured, under all circumstances of change of climate, or variation of temperature.

The Patent Cycloid Pianos can be seen at all hours during the day. The invitation to visit and examine is extended to all. LINDEMAN & SONS, Nos. 171 and 173 Mercer-st.

STEINWAY & SONS—Manufacturers of Grand, Square, and Upright PIANOS have removed their Warerooms to their new Marble building, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union Square and Irving Place, New-York.

Banking Houses and Bankers.

LAWRENCE, BALDWIN & CO. NO. 70 WALL-ST., N. Y. BANKERS AND BROKERS. DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. BANKS, BANKERS AND DEALERS supplied with 10-40s, 5-20s, 7.30s, 6s of 81, and U. S. DEBT CERTIFICATES on the most favorable terms. PETROLEUM, and all other STOCKS, BONDS, &c., BOUGHT and SOLD on COMMISSION. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

DEWITT C. LAWRENCE, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.
SIMEON BALDWIN, jr., Member N. Y. Petroleum and N. Y. Mining Board.
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE, Late Cyrus J. Lawrence & H. Falls.
WM. A. HALSTED.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1865.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The American National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twenty-fifth day of January, 1865.

[Seal.] HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

HORSE-RAKE WIRE—Best quality, at lowest rates. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., N. Y.

FARMS IN ILLINOIS.

900,000 ACRES OF THE BEST FARMING LANDS, FOR SALE BY THE Illinois Central Railroad Company, IN TRACTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, AT LOW PRICES.

The Illinois Central Railroad extends from Dunleith, in the north-western part of the State, to Cairo, in the extreme southern part, with a branch from Centralia, one hundred and thirteen miles north of Cairo, to Chicago, on the shore of Lake Michigan—altogether a length of 704 miles—and the land which is offered for sale is situated upon either side of the track, in no instance at a greater distance than fifteen miles.

Illinois.

The rapid development of Illinois, its steady increase in population and wealth, and its capacity to produce cheap food, are matters for wonder and admiration. The United States Commissioner of Agriculture estimates the amounts of the principal crops of 1864, for the whole country, as follows: Indian corn, 530,581,403 bushels; wheat, 160,695,823 bushels; oats, 176,690,064 bushels; of which the farms of Illinois yielded 138,356,135 bushels of Indian corn; 33,371,173 bushels of wheat; and 24,273,751 bushels of oats—in reality more than one-fourth of the corn, more than one-fifth of the wheat, and almost one-seventh of the oats produced in all the United States.

Grain—Stock Raising.

Pre-eminently the first in the list of grain-exporting States, Illinois is also the great cattle State of the Union. Its fertile prairies are well adapted by nature to the raising of cattle, sheep, horses and mules; and in the important interest of pork packing, it is far in advance of every other State. The seeding of these prairie lands to tame grasses for pasturage or hay, offers to farmers with capital the most profitable results. The hay crop of Illinois in 1864 is estimated at 2,166,725 tons, which is more than half a million tons larger than the crop of any other State, excepting only New York.

Cotton, Tobacco, Flax.

The cultivation of tobacco and cotton in southern Illinois has been largely stimulated by the high prices which have prevailed since the outbreak of the rebellion. The crop of tobacco in this State, for 1864, is set down at 18,867,722 lbs.; and while the returns from the cotton-growing counties are incomplete, they are yet sufficient to show a large increase in the product—the most careful calculation placing the increase at fifty per cent. Sorghum is now classed among the staples of Illinois. The making of sugar from the beet is receiving some attention, and experiments upon a large scale will be made during the coming season. Hemp and flax are grown in almost every part of the State, and of a quality equal to the best European.

Fruit.

Almost all the fruits of the temperate latitude are produced in Illinois. Peaches, pears, plums, strawberries, and every variety of garden vegetables, are produced in great abundance in the central and southern districts of the State, and are supplied to Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati, the excellent railway facilities insuring a quick market to all these places.

Inducements to Settlers.

The attention of persons, whose limited means forbid the purchase of a homestead in the older States, is particularly invited to these lands. Within ten years the Illinois Central Railroad Company has sold 1,400,000 acres, to more than 20,000 actual settlers; and during the last year 264,422 acres—a larger aggregate of sales than in any one year since the opening of the road. The farms are sold in tracts of forty or eighty acres, suited to the settler with limited capital, or in larger tracts, as may be required by the capitalist and stock raiser. The soil is of unsurpassed fertility; the climate is healthy; taxes are low; churches and schools are becoming abundant throughout the length and breadth of the State; and communication with all the great markets is made easy through railroads, canals and rivers.

PRICES AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price of lands varies from $9 to $15 and upwards per acre, and they are sold on short credit, or for cash. A deduction of *ten per cent.* from the credit price is made to those who purchase for cash.

EXAMPLE:

Forty acres at $10 per acre, on short credit; the principal one-quarter cash down—balance one, two and three years, at six per cent. interest, in advance, each year.

	INTEREST.	PRINCIPAL.		INTEREST.	PRINCIPAL.
Cash Payment	$18 00	$100 00	Payment in two years	$6 00	100 00
Payment in one year	12 00	100 00	" three years		100 00

The Same Land may be Purchased for $360 Cash.

Full information on all points, together with maps, showing the exact location of Lands, will be furnished on application, in person or by letter, to

LAND COMMISSIONER, Illinois Central R. R. Co., Chicago, Illinois.

A SUPERIOR STOCK FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber, living within 10 miles of the Mississippi and Milwaukee Railroad, offers for Sale one of the best STOCK FARMS according to its size, west of New-York; it consists of 280 acres, all improved, with a Timber lot of 40 acres, distant one-half mile; 220 acres in artificial grasses, 60 acres under plough; the land is all of the best quality, and lays 8 to 10 feet above the bed of the creek, which renders it as well adapted for grain or sheep as any upland; there might be a large portion of it irrigated at a trifling expense; there is an outside range of several thousand acres (and probably ever will be) belonging to speculators of a broken quality, well suited for sheep or cattle, which can be pastured to good advantage; as hay has become quite quite an object in this part of the country, in fact all that's needed is plenty of capital to go ahead and make money; the buildings are of good quality and useful dimensions, suitable to carry on a large business, Dairy-room sufficient for eighty cows, a Feeding shed for tying up twenty cattle on the modern style, suitable for early and late milking. Well situated for literary and religious institutions, a district school partly on the land. Tafton Academy, distant five miles; Lancaster Institute, eight miles; the latter town being the county seat; twelve miles good road to Bridgeport Station; an excellent supply of spring water, and the brook which runs through the center of the farm alive with fish. For further particulars apply on the premises. JAMES MILNER, Little Grant, Grant Co., Wis.

BRUCE'S PATENT CONCENTRATED MANURE. Three years trial has proved its Superiority over all other Manures. It is composed of Animal Fiber, Blood, and Pure Ground Bone. It is not because of these Valuable Ingredients alone, that we claim its Great Fertilizing Power; it is also in the Patent Process through which it passes in its manufacture by which we are enabled to CONCENTRATE THE NECESSARY FOOD FOR VEGETATION. BEWARE OF A NEW ARTICLE CALLED BY A SIMILAR NAME. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. FARMERS AND DEALERS, can find at our WAREHOUSES, a large assortment of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, and GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS, PURE AND FRESH. Send orders direct to GRIFFING, BROTHER & Co., Nos. 58 & 60 Courtlandt-st., N. Y.

FLAX BRAKES—FLAX BRAKES—MALLORY & SANFORD'S FLAX and HEMP BRAKES are pronounced by persons who have used them, the best in the world. They have been improved lately in their quality, and are better than when they were called the best. The No. 1 Machine weighs about 900 lbs., occupies about 5 feet square, and requires one-horse power. Will break 2,500 pounds Flax Straw in ten hours, taking out 65 to 70 per cent of the woody matter. A man and a boy can operate it without any danger to life or limb. Flax and Hemp, when dressed by this Machine, are always in demand.

This machine can be run with any power by simply applying a belt to the wheel. They do not easily get out of order. They have taken the first prize everywhere they have been exhibited, viz: in N. Y., N. J., Ohio, Ill., &c.

This machine will save 120 pounds to the ton of Flax more than any other machine in the world, and will pay for itself in a few days. Flax is selling at such prices, that any farmer who will examine the matter, will see that he cannot afford to do without a Brake. Hundreds are using and praise them highly. Send for a pamphlet, which will be sent free of cost, and learn more about, and get the opinion of those using them, and you will be fully satisfied of their value. Address JOHN W. QUINCY, Treas., 98 William-st., N. Y.

SUPERIOR FARM LANDS.—20,000 acres Franklinville Tract, Gloucester County, New Jersey, on Railroad running from Philadelphia to Cape May, 25 miles south of Philadelphia, for SALE on easy terms, in lots to suit purchasers. Circulars, with reports of Solon Robinson, Hon. William Parry, and others, with full information, sent free by addressing JNO. H. COFFIN & Co., Franklinville, Gloucester County, N. J.

TO ALL WANTING FARMS.—LARGE and THRIVING SETTLEMENT of VINELAND, RICH SOIL, good crops of WHEAT, CORN, PEACHES, &c., to be SEEN. Only 34 miles from Philadelphia—DELIGHTFUL CLIMATE—20 acre tracts at from $25 to $35 per acre, payable within four years. Good schools and society. Hundreds are settling, and crops can be seen growing. Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, P. M., Vineland, Cumberland County, New-Jersey.

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AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN. The classes for the term of 1865 will be organized on WEDNESDAY, March 1. This Institution is supported by the State, and has a full corps of Professors, a Farm, Gardens, Fine Stock, an excellent Chemical Laboratory, &c. Students are received to a full course of four years, or to a select course of any length. The course of study is intended to furnish a thorough English and Scientific Education.

Students are required to work three hours a day on the farm, and a moderate compensation is allowed for each hour's work.

Tuition is free to Students from the State—to others $20 per annum. Board is furnished at cost: during the last half of 1864 it was at the rate of $2 50 per week, nearly one-half of which was, in most instances, paid by the labor of the Student. For further information, or catalogue, address T. C. ABBOTT, President, Lansing, Michigan.

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MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its next session March 23, 1865. For full information or circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

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Medical.

DR. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND, the Great Popular Remedy for Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup and Whooping Cough. Cures Gravel and all Kidney Diseases.

There have been many severe cases in Boston and vicinity cured by the WHITE PINE COMPOUND, which can be referred to, and hundreds of cases of Kidney Complaints, CURED ENTIRELY by taking the WHITE PINE COMPOUND, have been reported by Druggists.

Among all the popular Medicines offered for sale, no one seems to have gained favor like the WHITE PINE COMPOUND. This Medicine was first made as lately as the Spring of 1855, and then merely for one individual, who was affected with an inflammation of the throat. A cure was effected by it. This induced others to apply for the same remedy, and EVERY ONE using it received a great benefit. The article, however, went without a name till November following, when it was called WHITE PINE COMPOUND. During that month it was advertised for the first time.

Some time in 1856, an individual, who purchased a bottle for a hard cough, was not only cured of the cough, but also of a severe kidney complaint, of ten years' endurance. This being truly a DISCOVERY the fact was mentioned to a skillful physician, who replied, in substance, that the bark of White Pine was one of the best diuretics known, provided its astringency could be counteracted. If the other articles entering into the Medicine, COMPOUND would effect this, a fortune was in the Medicine. The FORTUNE has not yet been reached; but the hundreds of cures effected by the COMPOUND, in the most aggravated cases of Kidney diseases, including DIABETES, prove it to be a wonderful Medicine for such ailments. A large number of physicians now employ it, or recommend it for such use.

But while the WHITE PINE COMPOUND is a sure remedy in Kidney inflammation, it is also a wonderful curative in all throat and lung diseases. It so quickly and soothingly allays inflammation, that hoarseness and soreness are removed as if by magic. Numerous cases have been reported to the originator, where relief in very severe cases has been experienced in one hour, and a CURE effected in twenty-four hours.

There is a very natural reason for this. The bark, and even the leaves, or "needles" of White Pine contain eminent medicinal qualities. The Indians employed the bark of White Pine in treating diseases long before the settlement of America by Europeans. One instance confirming this may here be given.

James Cartier, a bold French mariner, as early as 1531, sailed along the northern coast of North America, and was the first among discoverers to enter the River St. Lawrence. On his return down the river, he found his men sadly afflicted and disabled by what sailors call THE SCURVY. Its ravages were fatal, and the survivors were scarcely able to bury the dead. Some of the Indians along the shore were likewise attacked by the same disease, but Cartier observed that they soon recovered. He therefore earnestly inquired about their mode of treatment, and they pointed out to him a tree, the bark and leaves of which they used in decoction, with signal success. Cartier tried the same remedy, and had the gratification of seeing all of his crew who were afflicted rapidly improving. THIS TREE WAS THE WHITE PINE.

A wash of the bark, steeped in water, is exceedingly useful in reducing inflammation and cleansing old sores. In fine, the virtues of White Pine bark are known everywhere, and this, doubtless, is one grand reason why the WHITE PINE COMPOUND was so favorably received at the first.

The past year has given a great opportunity to test the virtues of the WHITE PINE COMPOUND. It has been an unusual time for Colds and Coughs, and very large quantities of the WHITE PINE COMPOUND have been sold and used with the happiest effects. It speaks well for the Medicine, that the people living where it is prepared are high in its praise.

TESTIMONIALS.

A very large number of important testimonials have already been received from Physicians, Clergymen, Apothecaries, and, indeed, from all classes in society, speaking in the most flattering terms of the White Pine Compound.

Dr. Nichols of Northfield, Vt., says:

"I find the White Pine Compound to be very efficacious not only in coughs and other pulmonic affections, but also in affections of the kidneys, debility of the stomach and other kindred organs."

Rev. J. K. Chase of Rumney, N. H., writes:

"I have for years regarded your White Pine Compound as an invaluable remedy. I can truly say that I regard it as even more efficacious and valuable than ever. I have just taken the Compound for a cold, and it works charmingly."

Hon. P. H. Sweetser of South Reading writes:

"Having long known something of the valuable medicinal properties of the White Pine, I was prepared, on seeing an advertisement of your White Pine Compound to give the medicine a trial. It has been used by members of my family, for several years, for colds and coughs, and in some cases of serious kidney difficulties with excellent results. Several of our friends have also received much benefit from the Compound. We intend to keep it always on hand."

Rev. H. D. Hogg of West Randolph, Vt., who is a physician says:

"I find it (the Compound) an excellent medicine in kidney diseases."

Says Mr. S. Boody of the 14th Regiment Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, at Fort Tillinghast:

"The White Pine Compound effected a cure where a fellow was considered in a critical consumption by all who knew him. I can fully substantiate this by men in this Company who thought it folly for him to make a trial of it. In colds or coughs, men leave the care of the surgeon, where treatment can be had for nothing, and try the White Pine Compound. COL. GOULD."

Formerly Major of the 13th Regiment M. V. (that Veteran Regiment!) in a letter to S. Dean, esq., of Stoneham, speaks in the highest praise of the WHITE PINE COMPOUND, and expresses a wish that it might be sent to the soldiers. His opinion is based on personal knowledge.

No effort has ever yet been made by the proprietor to introduce it into the army; and yet it has often been purchased by friends of soldiers, to send in packages, and ordered by officers and soldiers, and large quantities have been forwarded by express.

FROM JAMES J. HOYT.

BRADFORD, N. H., Sept. 1860.

DR. POLAND—In the Fall of 1857, I took a very violent cold which brought on a very severe cough, pain in side and lungs, and raising blood. I was also very badly afflicted with that troublesome disease—the KIDNEY COMPLAINT. For the three years past I have been very much troubled with my throat and lungs, choking up and raising an immense sight, with a bad cough after raising blood; I felt that my time must be short unless I soon got relief. In the Spring I was induced to try your WHITE PINE COMPOUND, though my faith in it was small. But to my astonishment, before I had taken two bottles, my cough was better, the kidney trouble also, and I could rest nights without choking up and raising so much. I have taken nearly three bottles, and am feeling like a well man.

I would add, that my father's family is inclined to consumption, my father, mother, and two sisters having died of it.

FROM STEPHEN BARTLETT.

BRADFORD, N. H., July, 1860.

DR. POLAND—I had been afflicted with Kidney Complaint for a long time, and had a bad cough of ten years' standing, which caused me to spit blood quite frequently. No one of my acquaintances expected I would get my health again. But TWO BOTTLES of your WHITE PINE COMPOUND have cured me of both the Cough and Kidney Complaints.

I would also state that a lady, a neighbor of ours, was so badly afflicted with a Cough that she sat up only long enough to have her bed made, and we all thought she was going in a quick consumption. She took only ONE BOTTLE of your COMPOUND, and it CURED her. She is just as well now as ever she was.

FROM B. F. AIKEN.

GOFFSTOWN, March 14, 1860.

DR. POLAND—I wish to bear testimony to the value of your WHITE PINE COMPOUND. You will remember how feeble I was at the time I called on you in July last. My chief complaint was INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS. In addition to other disagreeable symptoms, I suffered dreadfully from severe pain. You sold me a bottle of the WHITE PINE COMPOUND, and before I had taken two-thirds of the contents of one bottle, my pain had all left me. Though I have been afflicted with that complaint a long time, I have not had a return of it since, and have for many months past enjoyed excellent health.

WHITE PINE COMPOUND FOR DIABETES.

Important testimony from Asa Goodhue, esq., of Bow, New-Hampshire.

For sixteen years or more I have suffered much at intervals, from what at first was called kidney complaints, but a year ago last December I fell sick, and my attending physicians pronounced my disease Diabetes. The prostration of my system was so great, and of so long continuance that neither relatives, neighbors nor physicians expected that I could possibly live through the Spring. The same was my own opinion.

Near the last of March, 1859, being well acquainted with Dr. J. W. Poland, felt inclined to test the value of his White Pine Compound, as the article was highly recommended for inflammation of the kidneys. A bottle of it was procured, and immediately after commencing its use I began to amend. My strength gradually returned, the severe pains subsided, and in the Fall I was able to attend to considerable business. I believe Dr. Poland's White Pine Compound, under God, has been the means of my recovery thus far.

To say that I ever expect to have perfect health again, is out of the question at my age, (64.) But this I will say, that while I use the Compound, my health is very comfortable. When I have relinquished its use, the severe pains returned, and all the disagreeable symptoms of my disease. But a return to the use of the Compound has produced immediate relief.

During the eleven months in which I have been taking this medicine, I have used not quite five bottles. In a word, let me say to all afflicted with similar complaints to mine, try Dr. Poland's White Pine Compound. ASA GOODHUE.

The White Pine Compound, advertised at length in our columns, is not only as to its name inviting, but is a highly approved medicine. Dr. J. W. Poland, the inventor, has the confidence of the many who know him—a confidence which he enjoyed while laboring usefully many years as a Baptist minister. His experience as a sufferer led him to make experiments which issued in his medical discovery.—[Boston Watchman and Reflector.

The Editor of the Manchester Daily and Weekly Mirror, is a leader of the Daily, thus writes of the Compound:

"The White Pine Compound is advertised at much length in our columns, and we are happy to learn that the demand for it is increasing beyond all previous expectations. It is the very best medicine for coughs and colds we know of, and no family that has once used it will ever be without it. We speak from our own knowledge. It is sure to kill a cold, and pleasant as sure. The greatest inventions come by accident, and it is singular that the White Pine Compound, made for colds and coughs, should prove to be the greatest remedy for kidney difficulties known. But so it is. We cannot doubt it—so many testimonials come to us from well-known men. Besides, the character of Dr. Poland is such that we know that he will not countenance what is wrong. For years a Baptist clergyman, studying medicine to find remedies for his ailments, with a delicate, consumptive look, standing with one foot upon the grave, he made the discovery which has saved himself and called out from hundreds of others the strongest testimonials possible. We have known Dr. Poland for years, and never knew a more conscientious, honest, upright man, and are glad to state that we believe whatever he says about his White Pine Compound."

THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND, GEORGE W. SWETT, M. D., Proprietor, Will be manufactured in future at the NEW-ENGLAND BOTANIC DEPOT, No. 106 Hanover-st., Boston, Under the supervision of REV. J. W. POLAND, M. D.

DR. SWETT will attend to the business department, to whom all orders should be addressed.

Sold by Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Medicines elsewhere.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The Weekly Tribune has a circulation larger than that of any other Union journal or a larger proportion of newspapers, and is taken into other journals. The subscribers take about a dollar a year, and are generally read with as much interest as news-letters. Merchants who have tried it know from advertising experience that it brings customers, because there is no, so generable, to the advertisers. The circulation among the industrial and thrifty classes—the Farmers, Manufacturers, Merchants and Mechanics of the country—is unusually great, and read by their wives and daughters. It is safe to say that such advertisements in it seem every week by not less than half a million of the most intelligent of the people. He who makes his business, has more business or his business more known to this immense number, scattered all over the loyal States, cannot fail to do so by his own manifest and great advantage.

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